

THE KOUCHAKJI FRÈRES COLLECTION

RARE ANCIENT FAIENCES AND ANTIQUE  
GLASS AND BRONZES



BEAUTIFUL PERSIAN MINIATURES AND RUGS

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH  
NEW YORK

1918



SMITHSONIAN  
INSTITUTION

3074.





ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW  
AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES  
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 4th, 1918  
AND CONTINUING UNTIL THE DATE OF THE PUBLIC SALE

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THE KOUCHAKJI FRÈRES COLLECTION  
OF

GRAECO-ROMAN, RAKKA, PERSIAN, HISPANO-MOESQUE FAIENCES,  
ITALIAN MAJOLICAS, PERSIAN AND INDIAN MINIATURES AND  
RUGS, EGYPTIAN, PTOLEMAIC, SIDONIAN, ROMAN AND  
ARABIC GLASS, GREEK AND ROMAN BRONZES

---

TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE  
AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES  
ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS  
MARCH 8th AND 9th  
BEGINNING EACH AFTERNOON AT 2.30 O'CLOCK







ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE  
OF  
CHALCO-ROMAN, RAKKA, PERSIAN, HINDO-  
ARABESQUE FAIENCIS  
ITALIAN MAJOLICAS, PERSIAN AND INDIAN MINI-  
ATURES AND RUGS, EGYPTIAN, PTOLEMAIC, SI-  
DONIAN, ROMAN AND ARABIC GLASS  
GREEK AND ROMAN BRONZES  
AND OTHER OBJECTS OF RARITY

BELONGING TO THE EXPERTS  
MESSRS. KOUCHAKJI FRÈRES  
NEW YORK CITY

TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE  
AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

ON THE AFTERNOONS HEREIN STATED

CATALOGUE BY MR. F. KOUCHAKJI, WITH AN  
INTRODUCTION BY DR. GUSTAVUS A. EISEN

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY  
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY  
AND HIS ASSISTANT, MR. OTTO BERNET, OF THE  
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS  
NEW YORK

1918



No. 282—ENAMELED BEAKER. ARABIC (*Tenth Century*)

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE  
OF  
GRAECO-ROMAN, RAKKA, PERSIAN, HISPANO-  
MORESQUE FAIENCES  
ITALIAN MAJOLICAS, PERSIAN AND INDIAN MINI-  
ATURES AND RUGS, EGYPTIAN, PTOLEMAIC, SI-  
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THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION  
DESIGNS ITS CATALOGUES AND DIRECTS  
ALL DETAILS OF ILLUSTRATION  
TEXT AND TYPOGRAPHY



## INTRODUCTION

Having accepted the invitation of Mr. F. Kouchakji to furnish an introduction to his catalogue of Antique and Oriental objects of art, I will begin by stating that this collection has been well known to me since several years, that I have repeatedly examined every single one of its objects and have studied and copied many of the specimens of the antique glass for use in certain published and unpublished memoirs intended to cover the history of glass from its beginning to the end of the Medieval age. I have read the catalogue MS. and satisfied myself that the dating of the objects is as correctly made as present state of art and archæology permits, and that the descriptions are rather under-estimated than overdrawn, but so worded that students of art, archæologists and collectors can realize the nature and appearance of the objects. As far as I know no similar collection has ever been offered for sale before. It is a museum in itself.

The firm of **KOUCHAKJI FRÈRES** in Paris and New York has possessed exceptional facilities for collecting Syrian, Alexandrian, Roman and Arabic works of art on account of its intimate connections with Syria, Egypt and Mesopotamia. It was a member of this firm who first brought the now famous Rakka pottery to the knowledge of Western art lovers and scientific students of the whole world. The care, judgment and knowledge with which these collections were gathered and selected caused them to be eagerly sought for by the principal Museums of Europe, who appreciated the fact that in the whole history of this firm, not a single counterfeit or imitation became their possession. Many of the specimens in the present collection were procured from the natives under unusual and great difficulties, on account of the war; and owing to the probable change in rulers over the near East, opportunities to procure such wares will in the future be few and difficult, private excavations being

out of question. Many specimens now offered can not be duplicated in type or quality by any Museum in Europe or America, nor by private collections anywhere, and the opportunity to procure them or similar ones may not occur again. The source of the supply of ancient Rakka seems completely exhausted, and the excavation of ancient tombs will in the future become a monopoly of the State and their contents will not again be permitted to reach foreign collectors or public Museums.

On account of the very limited space at my disposal it will not be possible to mention anything but the numbers of a few of the rarest and most attractive specimens.

*Glass.* The collection contains specimens of all the principal periods: EGYPTIAN, *Core-wound Alabastrons*, from 1700 B.C. to the Ptolemies. Among various specimens of *Stratified Glass* ware, No. 280 is considered, and has been described, as the most beautiful and most perfect specimen of ancient glass in existence. *Millefiori Glass*. No. 281 is unrivalled and has no equal in any collection. SIDONIAN *Glass*. Nos. 238, 267, 270-273, cannot be surpassed in delicacy of form and color. *Early Empire Glass*. Many wonderfully executed specimens, such as: 194, 196, 198, 236, 238. ARABIC *Glass*. No. 282, the "*Fairy Beaker*," is unequalled even by the one in South Kensington.

*Pottery.* Unsurpassable specimens of ROMAN POTTERY: 294, 295, 315. RAKKA FAIENCE, marvellous specimens of the three principal classes, such as: 244, 249, 250, 287, 303, all *turquoise on black*. *Lustered ware*: 301, 302, 307, 308, 314, unmatched in quality. *Relief ware*: 283, 311, all *Tabourets*; *Vases*: 312, 313. RHAGES, splendid and rare specimens: 288, 298, 299, 300. SULTANABAD, No. 289, is especially admirable. CAUCASUS KOUBATCHA. Among the most delicate and artistic are: 206, 207, 209, 210.

RHODIAN FAIENCE. Nos. 252-257 are superb in color and execution.

DAMASCUS WARE. Specially worthy of attention: No. 259.

*Italian Majolica*. Some of the most interesting are: 208, 211-215.

HISPANO-MORESQUE WARE. The absolutely unique specimen, No. 310, has no equal.

*Bronzes.* Among the GREEK bronzes, the *Telesphore*, No. 322, has not its equal in any Museum. It is a great work of art. The same can be said of the wonderful Eagle, 323, and the Greek Bacchus, No. 321. The ARABIC bronzes are also very important.

*Wood-carvings.* The two wood-carvings, Nos. 325-326, have no representation in any collection or public museum. *Amber Carving.* The vase No. 324 is much superior to the best known object of the kind: the famous amber amphora in the Museo Nazionale in Rome.

*Miniatures.* Among the Persian and Indo-Persian illuminated Miniatures, Nos. 329-338, there are specimens of the greatest importance for the study of this now lost art.

*Carpets and Rugs.* The ISPAHAN fragment of a carpet, No. 349, is superior in preservation to the *only other fragment of this type*, described by M. Migeon of the Louvre. Among other carpets are such remarkable specimens as the great HERAT, the FERAGHAN, the GHIORDEZ rug, and several PERSIAN rugs of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. The large Ispahan, No. 350, 15th century, is of unusual rarity and unsurpassed in quality.

The above mentioned specimens are but a few of those which might be termed exceptionally rare and attractive masterpieces of the several crafts, practiced in antiquity, but now classed among lost arts.

GUSTAVUS A. EISEN, PH.D.



## CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. **Any bid** which is merely a nominal or fractional advance may be rejected by the auctioneer, if, in his judgment, such bid would be likely to affect the sale injuriously.

2. **The highest bidder** shall be the buyer, and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders, the auctioneer shall either decide the same or put up for re-sale the lot so in dispute.

3. **Payment** shall be made of all or such part of the purchase money as may be required, and the names and addresses of the purchasers shall be given immediately on the sale of every lot, in default of which the lot so purchased shall be immediately put up again and re-sold.

Payment of that part of the purchase money not made at the time of sale shall be made within ten days thereafter, in default of which the undersigned may either continue to hold the lots at the risk of the purchaser and take such action as may be necessary for the enforcement of the sale, or may at public or private sale, and without other than this notice, re-sell the lots for the benefit of such purchaser, and the deficiency (if any) arising from such re-sale shall be a charge against such purchaser.

4. **Delivery** of any purchase will be made only upon payment of the total amount due for all purchases at the sale.

Deliveries will be made on sales days between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., and on other days—except holidays—between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Delivery of any purchase will be made only at the American Art Galleries, or other place of sale, as the case may be, and only on presenting the bill of purchase.

Delivery may be made, at the discretion of the Association, of any purchase during the session of the sale at which it was sold.

5. **Shipping, boxing or wrapping** of purchases is a business in which the Association is in no wise engaged, and will not be performed

by the Association for purchasers. The Association will, however, afford to purchasers every facility for employing at current and reasonable rates carriers and packers; doing so, however, without any assumption of responsibility on its part for the acts and charges of the parties engaged for such service.

6. **Storage** of any purchase shall be at the sole risk of the purchaser. Title passes upon the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, and thereafter, while the Association will exercise due caution in caring for and delivering such purchase, it will not hold itself responsible if such purchase be lost, stolen, damaged or destroyed.

Storage charges will be made upon all purchases not removed within ten days from the date of the sale thereof.

7. **Guarantee** is not made either by the owner or the Association of the correctness of the description, genuineness or authenticity of any lot, and no sale will be set aside on account of any incorrectness, error of cataloguing, or any imperfection not noted. Every lot is on public exhibition one or more days prior to its sale, after which it is sold "as is" and without recourse.

The Association exercises great care to catalogue every lot correctly, and will give consideration to the opinion of any trustworthy expert to the effect that any lot has been incorrectly catalogued, and, in its judgment, may either sell the lot as catalogued or make mention of the opinion of such expert, who thereby would become responsible for such damage as might result were his opinion without proper foundation.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION,  
American Art Galleries,  
Madison Square South,  
New York City.

# CATALOGUE







THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION  
MANAGERS

SALE AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES  
KOUCHAKJI FRÈRES COLLECTION

Afternoons of Friday and Saturday, March 8 and 9, 1918

To save time and to prevent mistakes each Purchaser will oblige the Managers by filling in this slip and handing it to the Record Clerk or Sales Attendant on making the first purchase.

*Purchaser's Name* \_\_\_\_\_

*Address in Full* \_\_\_\_\_

*Amount of Deposit* \_\_\_\_\_



# FIRST AFTERNOON'S SALE

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1918

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

BEGINNING AT 2.30 O'CLOCK

Catalogue Nos. 1 to 174, inclusive

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EGYPTIAN, ALEXANDRIAN, GREEK, ROMAN,  
ARABIAN AND OTHER ANTIQUE GLASS

No. 1

*FUNNEL-SHAPED GOBLET. ROMAN*

*(Fourth Century A.D.)*

*Height, 6¼ inches*

These peculiar goblets are presumed to have been used only in the Roman drug-stores, and the form served to satisfy the proprietor that no improper medicine remained in the glass. Olive-green with deep green bosses.

No. 2

*FUNNEL-SHAPED GOBLET OR TUMBLER. ROMAN*

*(Fourth Century A.D.)*

*Height, 6¼ inches*

A rare specimen of funnel-shaped medicine cup in use in the end of the fourth century A.D. made of transparent olive-yellow glass decorated with a row of sea-green circular bosses, and two cut rings.

No. 3

*UNGUENT JAR. ALEXANDRIAN*

(*Second Century A.D.*)

*Height, 3 inches*

This delicate jar, of white transparent thin glass, no doubt came from the toilet-table of a fashionable Roman lady. The bowl is funnel-shaped with wide neck and very wide funnel-shaped rim.

No. 4

*FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN*

(*First Century A.D.*)

*Height, 3½ inches*

An early first century jar with cylindrical body, and eight pressed rectangular fields separated by columns. Wide cylindrical neck. Made of violet purple glass. The bottom is ornamented with a Greek cross. The earliest specimen of the kind known. Dates from the time of St. John and Domitian.

No. 5

*FLASK. ROMAN*

(*Second Century A.D.*)

*Height, 4 inches*

Elegant Greek form, made of pale sherry-colored glass; olive-shaped bowl with five deep oval creases. Narrow neck and pinched lip. Iridescent.

No. 6

*PERFUME FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN*

(*Second Century A.D.*)

*Height, 3¾ inches*

White transparent glass, blown in a mould, ornamented with three rows of circular shields with bossed center. A very elegant form, introduced by Hadrian. Perfect condition, and a fine iridescence.

No. 7

*PILGRIM FLASK. ARABIC* (Tenth Century)

*Height, 5½ inches*

A very perfect specimen of tableware used to contain condiments and liquid flavorings. The bowl is compressed and the neck typically narrow. Iridescent, greenish-white glass.

No. 8

*VASE-FLASK. ROMAN* (Second Century A.D.)

*Height, 6 inches*

An unusual and very elegantly formed flask of pale greenish-white transparent glass with iridescence. Pear-shaped bowl and a very narrow and short funnel-shaped neck. No foot-rim.

No. 9

*FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN* (First Century A.D.)

*Height, 3½ inches*

Minute cylinder flask with eight colonnaded arches and a wide cylindrical neck. Pure white glass, covered with a superb silvery patina. An object of rare beauty.

No. 10

*EWER. ROMAN* (Third Century A.D.)

*Height, 4 inches*

A very delicate little flask of the best period of antique glass-making, made of thin almost transparent, pure white glass. Pinched wide lip. Spherical bowl. The decoration of the neck is unique, consisting of narrow, parallel flutings. Superb iridescence.

No. 11

*A JUG. OLPE. ROMAN* (First Century A.D.)

*Height,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches*

A wide flask with one handle; flat, wide, even rim without a spout. The handle is very wide and clawed, bent at right angle. Bowl slightly tapering towards the base. Pure white glass in perfect preservation. One of the first types made of blown glass in Italy, and generally dated to the time of Pliny.

No. 12

*A TRULLA FLASK. ARABIC* (Tenth Century)

*Height,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches*

Made of transparent white glass. The trulla is a flask for sprinkling perfume on the guest during meals. This one has an unusual, and perhaps unique, form, being almost flat on the shoulder region and but lightly compressed sideways. It was a flask of this form which Petronius broke before his death so that it should not fall into the hands of Nero, as related by Pliny. Copied by the Arabs from the Roman work of the first century.

No. 13

*BALL-FLASK. ARABIC* (Tenth Century A.D.)

*Height, 5 inches*

A perfect specimen of toilet flask from the tenth century A.D., when elegant forms had once more been appreciated. The tall neck, almost conical bowl and narrow foot ring show Persian influence. White glass; iridescent.

No. 14

*BALL-FLASK. PERFUME SPRINKLER. ALEXANDRIAN*  
(*First Century A.D.*)

*Height, 3¾ inches*

Made of very pale moon-green glass, blown against a mould. Short neck with very large funnel-shaped opening, in the interior of which is a diaphragm with pin-hole opening. The bowl part ornamented with diagonal square flustrations with concave centers and raised margins. A handsome specimen with green and gold iridescence.

No. 15

*VASE WITH TWO HANDLES. ROMAN*  
(*Third Century A.D.*)

*Height, 4 inches*

An elegant small vase made of pure greenish-white glass, spherical bowl and a wide funnel-shaped neck with upright guard. Narrow handles. Decorated with a broad girdle band of white threads.

No. 16

*SPRINKLER. ROMAN* (*First Century A.D.*)

*Height, 4½ inches*

This type of flask with interior pinhole opening was used, not for perfumes, as is presumed, but for liquid condiments at the dinner-table. Some have been found in the restaurant and wine shops of Pompeii. White glass, parallel spiral fins on the bowl. A very fine specimen.

No. 17

*BOWL. ROMAN* (*First Century B.C.*)

*Width, 6½ inches*

Made of white transparent glass, by pressing it in a mould. Fine specimen of the earliest known type of table glass. Two concentric rings in the interior are cut. Fine violet iridescence.



No. 18

*FLASK. JEWISH*

(*First Century A.D.*)

*Height, 4 inches*

A perfect specimen of fine Jewish glass of the earliest type when white transparent glassware had just been perfected. The body has eight rectangular pressed fields. The slender neck possesses two rings and end in a funnel-shaped opening. Iridescent.

No. 19

*EWER. ROMAN*

(*Third Century A.D.*)

*Height, 5 inches*

Made of transparent sherry yellow glass. Cup-shaped bowl with wide projecting shoulder, narrow neck and a very wide pinched lip. One green handle, green thread around the lip, and minute green foot-ring.

No. 20

*PERFUME-FLASK. PTOLEMAIC*

(*First Century B.C.*)

*Height, 6½ inches*

One of the earliest specimens of perfume flasks, made of white glass by tube-blown technique. Richly decorated with six upright serpents, and some horizontal threads. Small pinched handle.

*Eisen, On the Origin of Glassblowing, American Journal of Archaeology. Vol. XX, 2, 1916.*

No. 21

*PERFUME SPRINKLER. ROMAN*

(*First Century A.D.*)

*Height, 4 inches*

Made of white glass; pear-shaped bowl with two rows of zigzagged fins and four minute foot supports. Wide flat rim, with interior pinhole.



No. 22

*VASE. ALEXANDRIAN* (Third Century A.D.)

*Height, 4 inches*

A very beautiful specimen of the wide-mouthed ware made of thin purple glass in true Alexandrian style. The opening is as wide as the bowl but the base is very narrow. A delicate vase.

No. 23

*FUNNEL-SHAPED GOBLET. ARABIC*  
(Fifth Century A.D.)

*Height, 5¼ inches*

A beautiful and perfect specimen made of pure white transparent glass, ornamented with a cut band below the rim, and another an inch lower down.

No. 24

*FUNNEL-SHAPED GOBLET. ARABIC*  
(Fifth Century A.D.)

*Height, 6 inches*

Splendidly preserved, made of transparent pure white glass with violet iridescence. Slightly convex rim. It is rare to find entire specimens of this elegant and charming ware.

No. 25

*FLASK. JEWISH* (First Century A.D.)

*Height, 7½ inches*

Made of extremely thick greenish glass. Spherical bowl and elegant slender neck. Decorated with a cross-hatching in cut technique. One of the earliest and finest specimens of Jewish glass in existence.

No. 26

*CYLINDRICAL STAMNION-FLASK. ROMAN*  
(*First Century A.D.*)

*Height, 7¾ inches*

Made of sea-green transparent glass, tall cylindrical body, wide paper-thin handle, narrow neck and wide, slightly funnel-shaped mouth with double lip-rim. An absolutely perfect specimen, with splendid iridescence in silver.

No. 27

*GOBLET. ROMAN* (*Time of Augustus*)

*Height, 4¾ inches*

A perfect specimen of Roman glass goblet made of greenish glass, exactly similar to those found in the wine shops of Pompeii, but in a much better preservation. The form with its narrow base is perfect.

No. 28

*BOWL. ALEXANDRIAN* (*End of First Century A.D.*)

*Height, 4¾ inches*

A vessel for the dining table for spices; white transparent glass; spherical body, wide funnel-shaped neck, and turned-over lip. Very fine fiery iridescence of bluish background.

No. 29

*PEAR-SHAPED FLASK. ROMAN* (*Third Century A.D.*)

*Height, 8½ inches*

Pear-shaped bowl, long neck, funnel-shaped mouth, ribbed out on the lower part. Two handles and a narrow foot rim of greenish blue glass. An unusually perfect specimen without oxidation.

No. 30

*CUP. ALEXANDRIAN-ROMAN (Third Century A.D.)*

*Height,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches; width, 3 inches*

White transparent glass with horizontal row of black, drop-shaped bosses. Inverted conical with distinct rim. Faintly iridescent.

No. 31

*CUP. ALEXANDRIAN-ROMAN (Third Century A.D.)*

*Height,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches; width, 3 inches*

White transparent glass, with a horizontal row of black, olive-shaped bosses. Inverted conical. Fine interior iridescence.

No. 32

*FLASK. ROMAN (First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 7 inches*

A perfect specimen of the heavyweight glassware of the period of Augustus. Spherical bowl, tall, narrow, cylindrical neck, remarkably beautiful iridescence with gold and Oriental-pearl lustre.

No. 33

*SPRINKLER. ALEXANDRIAN (First Century A.D.)*

*Height,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches*

A superb iridescent greenish glass, spherical bowl, narrow neck and wide mouth with inner pinhole opening. Low bowl-flutings. Used at dinner for condiments.

No. 34

*FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN (Third Century A.D.)*

*Height,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches*

Made of thin white glass, richly and brilliantly iridescent in green, gold and fiery red. Elegant Greek form, narrow bowl, slender handle, narrow neck and funnel-shaped opening. Spiral threads around the neck. A narrow foot-ring.

No. 35

EWER. ROMAN

(Third Century)

Height, 5 inches

A perfectly preserved specimen of the sherry-colored glassware with cup-shaped bowl, pinched lip, green handle and foot-ring.

No. 36

SPHERICAL JAR. ROMAN

(Third Century A.D.)

Height, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches

Bowl almost spherical with a low funnel-shaped neck and mouth, made of translucent pure glass mixed with minute fragments of translucent pale brown glass, the effect being a glass of pale brownish gray with a highly glazed surface, the uniformity of which is broken up by a pleasing mottling of very fine effect. Overlaid plates, in the shape of deer hides.

No. 37

VASE. ROMAN-ALEXANDRIAN

(Early Third Century A.D.)

Height, 4 inches

This beautiful vase belongs to the highest attainment of the third century art, embodying the Augustan delicacy of coloring with the later perfectly developed technique. The wide bowl is tapering towards the base, but rather abruptly set-off from the wide neck. The handles are minute and harmonize well with the form. The thin glass is of delicate brownish purple, mottled lighter and darker. The tempered fiery iridescence blends harmoniously with the matrix color, while here and there are patches of vivid blue and green. A very unusual type in absolute preservation.

No. 38

*BOWL. ALEXANDRIAN* (First Century B.C.)

*Height, 3½ inches*

Wide bowl with low wide neck. Thick white glass covered with a pitted oxidation. Splendid iridescence in violet and green.

No. 39

*FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN* (End of First Century)

*Height, 4¾ inches*

Compressed bowl-flask, with long slightly funnel-shaped neck. Deep purple glass with a fine, light iridescence. Concave foot base.

No. 40

*FLASK, LECYTHUS FORM. ROMAN*  
(Third Century A.D.)

*Height, 3¾ inches*

A most elegant form characteristic of the end of the third century. Made of pure white glass. Lip, handle, neckband, girdle band and tall pointed wave along the girdle. Made of cobalt-green glass. The interior is partly tinted by the colored substance it held in antiquity.

No. 41

*PEAR-SHAPED PERFUME FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN*  
(Third Century B.C.)

*Height, 3¾ inches*

Stratified glass in alternating layers of pure transparent white and opaque white, arranged in loops on the shoulder, but dragged into pointed triangular waves to fit the loops below the girdle. The combination of two kinds of white glass in this type is exceedingly rare. Stratified glass vessels of this type belong to a class of vessels which were made by a now lost art which medieval and modern artists have in vain endeavored to imitate.

*Eisen, Art and Archaeology, VI, 2, 1917, p. 69.*

No. 42

*PERFUME FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN*  
(Third Century A.D.)

*Height, 5½ inches*

A peculiar and rare form with pinhole opening; exceptionally long tapering neck, with wide flat flange. Fine Oriental-pearl iridescence.

No. 43

*A STAMNION-FLASK. ROMAN* (First Century A.D.)

*Height, 6½ inches*

A well-preserved flask, of cylindrical body, broad flat handle, narrow neck and a funnel-shaped rim with guard, characterize this type of glass vessel of the end of the first century. The matrix is fine, purple glass.

No. 44

*VASE WITH TWO HANDLES. ALEXANDRIAN*  
(Second Century A.D.)

*Height, 3½ inches*

This beautiful vase is of thin pale blue glass, and its form is unusually harmonious, the wide bowl being offset by a low, wide, funnel-shaped lip. The delicacy of the color is surprising, and the effect is superior to that produced by an iridescence.

No. 45

*BALL-SHAPED JAR. ROMAN* (Second Century A.D.)

*Height, 3¼ inches*

Made of opaque, sherry brown, translucent glass, with compressed bowl and impressed base. The very short neck supports a funnel-shaped mouth with heavy infolded rim. The girdle is ornamented with a single row of miniature handles formed of short horizontal bars bridging a cavity. A band of golden iridescence along the girdle. As unusual as it is beautiful.



No. 46

*AMPHORA. ALABASTRON-FLASK. EGYPTIAN*  
(*Sixth Century B.C.*)

*Height, 3¾ inches*

A minute specimen of deep blue glass with two handles; pointed amphora-shaped base, tall neck, prominent lip. Ornamentation of white bands is dragged on the girdle into waves and slightly fluted. A most delicate little object of a characteristic type.

No. 47

*BALSAMARIUM. EGYPTIAN* (*Eighth Century B.C.*)

*Height, 3¾ inches*

Deep blue, translucent glass, ornamented with Naples yellow and cobalt-green bands in dragged mosaic. Upper turns are plain, center zigzagged. Base rounded. Flaring lip.

*American Journal of Archaeology, XX, 2, p. 137.*

No. 48

*FLASK. QUADRUPLE AMPULLA* (*Fourth Century A.D.*)

*Height, 4 inches*

Palestine ware. Thick translucent, peacock-green glass. Four waved handles; body with seven turns of spiral threads. Fine ivory oxidation. The quadruple type is exceedingly rare.

No. 49

*AMPHORA FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN-ROMAN*  
(*Second Century A.D.*)

*Height, 4⅞ inches*

White transparent glass with purple tint, decoration of drop-shaped patches in white, gray and Naples-yellow. Bowl ovoid, with flat base, narrow neck, flanked with slender handles. Style of Hadrian.

No. 50

*BALL-FLASK. SPRINKLER. ALEXANDRIAN*  
(*First Century A.D.*)

*Height, 4¼ inches*

Made of moulded glass of pale purple color; spherical bowl, narrow neck and wide flaring lip. An interior diaphragm in the neck with pinhole opening indicates that it was used for sprinkling condiments. Very fine, coppery iridescence.

No. 51

*PATINA-BOWL. ROMAN* (*Second Century A.D.*)

*Height, 4¼ inches*

A shallow bowl of sherry-colored glass with heavily fluted body. Excellent preservation. Slight iridescence.

No. 52

*VASE. ROMAN* (*Third to Fourth Century A.D.*)

*Height, 3 inches*

Wide bowl with convex shoulder and very wide mouth. The white transparent glass has a peacock reflex and a fine pearly iridescence.

No. 53

*TOILET FLASK. SIDONIAN-PALESTINE*  
(*Fourth Century A.D.*)

*Height, 3½ inches*

Moulded white glass, ornamented with two large Bacchus heads. Fine iridescence. The unusually long neck gives this object an agreeably elegant form.



No. 54

*AMPULLA-FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN*

*(Second Century A.D.)*

*Height,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches*

An ampulla flask of the time of Emperor Hadrian, especially remarkable on account of its unsurpassing iridescence. Worthy of a place in Aladdin's Cave.

No. 55

*AMPULLA FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN*

*(First to Second Century A.D.)*

*Height,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches*

A most elegant little flask made in the form of a cylinder in the time of the late Ptolemies. Covered with a golden patina with splendid iridescence.

No. 56

*PATINA BOWL. ALEXANDRIAN*

*(End of First Century A.D.)*

*Height,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches; diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches*

This delicate cup is made of an indescribable celestial-blue glass, pressed in a ribbed and fluted mould. The shape indicates that this vessel was made about the time of Trajan. Light peacock green iridescence.

No. 57

*VASE. ALEXANDRIAN*

*(Second Century A.D.)*

*Height,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches*

A wonderful pale blue glass, such as only second century artisans could produce. The tall almost cylindrical body tapers towards the base. The neck is narrow with a small funnel-shaped opening. Two very slight handles lend elegance to the perfect Greek shape. Fine iridescence.

No. 58

*BELL-SHAPED FLASK. ROMAN*  
(*Middle of Second Century A.D.*)

*Height, 5¼ inches*

Made in the form of a handbell, of deep olive-colored glass with artificially polished surface. Tall, narrow, funnel-shaped neck. An extremely rare form, artistically and technically perfect.

No. 59

*EWER. ROMAN* (*Third Century A.D.*)

*Height, 4¼ inches*

A delicate and elegant specimen of third-century toilet flask for perfumes. Bowl globular, with a high narrow neck and a tall upright handle. The wide rim is shaped as a flower with pinched lip. A wonderful green metallic iridescence covers the whole vase.

No. 60

*BALSAM BOTTLE. ROMAN* (*Fourth Century A.D.*)

*Height, 2 inches*

A miniature flask with compressed bowl of ochre yellow, opaque glass. A unique type. The handle and the neck bands are made of ivory-colored glass. A most delicate little object, of unique color-effect.

No. 61

*ALABASTRON FLASK. AMPHORA TYPE. EGYPTIAN*  
(*Sixth Century B.C.*)

*Height, 5 inches*

Pharaonic type of amphora flask with pointed base. Made of black glass and ornamented with white bands dragged into foliations. A fine silvery iridescence covers the whole flask so that the original black matrix is only visible in spots.

No. 62

*ALABASTRON FLASK. EGYPTIAN*

(*Sixth Century B.C.*)

*Height,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches*

Made in Greek amphora style of black glass, ornamented with white bands dragged into garlands in parallel columns all around the girdle region. The tawny yellow patina which covers most of the surface is an effect of time upon this particular kind of glass. The base is pointed, and the neck is flanked by two supports.

No. 63

*BOWL. ROMAN*

(*First Century A.D.*)

*Width,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches*

Made of sherry-yellow glass, quite transparent in texture and covered both interiorly and exteriorly with a superb Oriental-pearl lustre. Two cut concentric bands in the interior.

No. 64

*PERFUME FLASK. ARABIC*

(*Tenth Century*)

*Height,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches*

A well-preserved and perfect specimen of Roman type made of white transparent glass, now oxidized into a pale yellowish gray. The slender neck carries a minute flat lip with narrow opening. The ornamentation consists of two leaping band-curles on the base of the neck, and of three rows of zigzagged and waved threads on the girdle. The bottle has the color of old transparent alabaster.

No. 65

*BACCHUS FLASK. SIDONIAN*

(*Augustan Era*)

*Height,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches*

Moulded of delicately tinted olive-yellow glass, representing two Bacchus heads, the curly hair imitating grapes. These flasks are generally poorly made, but this specimen is artistically and technically perfect.

No. 66

*BACCHUS FLASK. SIDONIAN*

*(First Century B.C. to Second Century A.D.)*

*Height, 3½ inches*

A flask blown in a mould. On each side of the bowl is a Bacchus face. The glass is pure white with a pearly luster. Its lightness and the flat mouth point to a late date. The flask partakes of the elegance characteristic of the time of Hadrian.

No. 67

*BOWL. ROMAN-ALEXANDRIAN (Fourth Century A.D.)*

*Height, 4½ inches; width, 4 inches*

White translucent glass. Bowl wide with flat base. Neck very low, with both outer and inner flange. The neck and lip are connected with the shoulder of the bowl by a beautiful wave of white glass. An unusual and fine specimen with violet and green iridescence.

No. 68

*PEAR-SHAPED PERFUME FLASK. PTOLEMAIC-ALEXANDRIAN*  
*(Third Century B.C.)*

*Height, 3½ inches*

Dark purple glass, with closely dragged ornamentation in alternate garlands of white and Venetian red. An elegant specimen of the earliest blown glass. Surface mottled and somewhat oxidized.

No. 69

*BALL-SHAPED FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN*

*(First Century B.C.)*

*Height, 3¼ inches*

Spherical bowl, with cylindrical neck without lip. Sherry-yellow glass oxidized brown purple tint, covered with white bands in dragged garlands. The white has in places given place to a silvery iridescence. Tube-blown technique.

*Eisen: Origin of Glass Blowing, 1916.*

No. 70

*CUP. ROMAN-ALEXANDRIAN (First Century A.D.)*

*Width, 4 inches*

Made of opaque millefiori glass, with a pattern consisting of isolated rosettes of white glass, surrounded by a continuous honey-comb framework of white on a matrix of deep purple. After moulding, the cup was cut and ground in order to reduce the thickness of the vessel.

**RAKKA, PERSIAN, CAUCASIAN, RHODIAN, DAMASCUS, HISPANO-MORESQUE, ITALIAN  
FAIENCES**

**Dating from Ninth to Seventeenth Century**

No. 71

*JAR. MESOPOTAMIAN. RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Height, 8 inches; width, 3 inches*

A cone-shaped bowl tapering towards a narrow foot ring. In the shoulder region connected with a low cylindrical neck, ending in a small rounded lip. The Naples-yellow matrix is overlaid with a fine whitish glaze which has assumed a pearly iridescence of great beauty. A shallow spiral fluting impressed in the matrix adds to the charm of this little vessel.

No. 72

*LAMP. PERSIAN SULTANABAD (Thirteenth Century)*

*Height, 2 inches; width, 3½ inches*

This wonderful little lamp made of pottery matrix is covered with two kinds of fine blue glaze; one, very deep, is like a network of lapis-lazuli, the other is a few shades lighter.

No. 73

CYLINDRICAL CUP. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA  
(Ninth Century)

*Height, 3 inches; width, 4 inches*

A low curved-in cylinder with wide base and narrower rim, intended to contain spices. The fine flesh-colored matrix is partly covered with a very fine blue blotched glaze upon a background of pale green glaze.

No. 74

VASE. SYRO-EGYPTIAN (Eleventh to Twelfth Century)

*Height, 5½ inches*

An almost spherical body with a low narrow opening surrounded by a flaring lip-rim. The decoration is in a bold "reflet metalique" and of unusual pattern. It consists of two opposed bands of pointed waves enclosing seven large shields. Between the points of the waves are triangles showing in the upper row brown scatterings in white, and in the lower row white scatterings in brown. A fine and rare specimen.

No. 75

EWER. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)

*Height, 7¾ inches*

Of almost Greek form with a long pear-shaped bowl and a narrow neck with a wider pinched opening. The glaze is a fine turquoise-green with a silvery reflex.

No. 76

VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)

*Height, 6 inches*

A vase with pear-shaped body and cylindrical neck with handle. Its great interest lies in the fact that it is covered with two kinds of glaze, grass-green on the bowl and fine blue on the neck, the latter above a black border of five parallel rings.



No. 77

*EWER. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 6½ inches*

Pear-shaped bowl, curved loop-handle, narrow shoulder-ring, and funnel-shaped neck with pinched opening. The pale grass-green glaze is to a great extent replaced by a pearly yellow and a metallic iridescence.

No. 78

*BOWL. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Width, 8¼ inches*

Bowl-plate on a high foot-ring. The almost spherical bowl is crowned by a flat, but curved-in lip-rim, and worked into three concentric concave bands. The deep turquoise-blue glaze is preserved in one large spot in the interior showing a black decoration of minor scrolls and dots. Mended. A fine metallic iridescence.

No. 79

*EWER. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 7¼ inches*

An inverted pear-shaped bowl, flaring foot-ring, and a wide cylindrical neck with a sigmoid loop handle. The surface is worked in a reflet metallique technique with two bands of Cufic inscriptions in pale brown on white. Traces of two blue bands below the neck and above the base.

No. 80

*VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 5½ inches*

A high round-shouldered bowl, strongly tapering towards the base and the narrow almost flat foot-rim. A low, narrow, slightly funnel-shaped neck. The decorations consist of an Arabic inscription over scattered dots and commas, with two horizontal bands, all in black on a cream-colored background without glaze.



No. 81

*JUG. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 7 inches; width, 5½ inches*

The upper part of the bowl is spherical, with a decided shoulder. The lower part is funnel-shaped and tapers into a narrow foot-flange. The neck is wide and cylindrical with an opening slightly wider than the base. Cream-white glaze. The girdle is ornamented with three deep blue circular spots. The whole covered by a fine pearly luster of oxidized glass.

No. 82

*JAR. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 7¼ inches; width, 4½ inches*

Oriental form with a cone-shaped bowl tapering towards a narrow foot-rim and contracting upwards into a narrow cylindrical neck with slight rim. The base-color is pale ochre-yellow, with traces of black inscriptions and circular band ornaments, all overlaid with a turquoise-blue glaze.

No. 83

*VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 7¼ inches*

An Oriental form with inverted funnel-shaped bowl, separated from the neck by a shoulder-ring. Reflet metallique with decorations in pale brown overglaze. The interior of the mouth with triangular radiations, the exterior with shields, spirals and arches in white, blocked with minute scrolls. The bowl decorations are separated into triangular fields with foliations in fantastic conventionalism. Pure white glaze with slight violet flush.

No. 84

*VASE WITH HANDLE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*  
(*Ninth Century*)

*Height, 5½ inches*

An almost spherical bowl, with a low upright neck, and a small looped handle. The whole is covered with a well-preserved bluish-white glaze, over a double row of long and narrow concave fields, lined and marked by a fine pale blue. A rare and a very handsome specimen.

No. 85

*BRAZIER HAND-BOWL, WITH HOLDER. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*  
(*Ninth Century*)

*Height, 4¼ inches; width, 7 inches*

This remarkable vessel consists of a wide base-plate supporting a deep almost spherical bowl, the upper part of which is covered by a shallow concave dish or plate, perforated with three pointed stars *à jour*. The turquoise-green glaze is in part replaced by an iridescent metallic lustre.

No. 86

*EWER. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (*Ninth Century*)

*Height, 7 inches*

A pear-shaped bowl, with a cylindrical narrow neck, ending in a wider mouth with a pinched lip-spout. A small sigmoid handle, decorated with short bars in black. The exterior decorations consist of an inscription in black surrounded by comma figures. Part of a fine turquoise glaze on the neck and shoulder, and a row of quatrefoil stars on the base. Much silvery sheen.

No. 87

*EWER. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 6½ inches*

Reflét metallique technique. A compressed spherical bowl with a wide cylindrical neck and a short sigmoid loop handle, the flat surface of which is decorated with ovals. A pale blue circle around the shoulder, faced on either side with a brown band. The neck-band consists of arches with enclosed volutes. The girdle is boldly decorated with an Arabic inscription in brown, in white reserve.

No. 88

*VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 6½ inches*

Pear-shaped bowl tapering towards a narrow base ring. The neck is very narrow, with a slightly flaring rim. A green glaze with traces of black decorations, consisting of shields and circles, mostly covered with a silvery patina and metallic iridescence.

No. 89

*FLOWER-POT. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*  
(Ninth Century)

*Height, 4½ inches; width, 7 inches*

Cylindrical flower-pot with wide flat lip, and a small handle. The ornamentation consists of black figures, the whole overlaid by a turquoise blue glaze. The ornamentation around the rim consists of triangular black fields, sometimes broken by spheres. The whole exterior is covered with a bold Arabic inscription in black.

No. 90

*EWER. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Height, 8¾ inches*

A high foot-ring, a wide inverted funnel-shaped bowl and a narrow neck, decorated with black designs overlaid with pale green glaze, mostly changed into a finely iridescent yellow. The outside of the lip is divided in square fields separated by double white lines, containing a decoration of drops and commas. The bold decoration on the girdle consists of white circular shields with star-shaped florets in the center. The interior of the opening is decorated with a circle of short upright bars.

No. 91

*PLATE. SYRIAN DAMASCUS (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 10½ inches*

The admirable glaze is of deep, brilliant turquoise green color, decorated with black, narrow lines which in the center form a large triangle inscribed in a circle. Both inside and exterior to the triangle are large black flowers. The rim is decorated with pointed arches.

No. 92

*PLATE. SYRIAN DAMASCUS (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 10½ inches*

Deep brilliant turquoise green glaze, ornamented with four large flowers and nine smaller flowers, resembling sun-flowers and anemones. The rim is decorated with a wave and zigzag comma-like figures along each side. The general effect is very striking.

No. 93

*PLATE. DAMASCUS*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 11¼ inches*

A deep plate covered with intense blue green glaze, and ornamented with thread lines in deep black. In the center is a shield with petaled rim, surrounded by a large six-pointed star with shallow arms, superposed by rosettes with four petals and mid-ribs. The rim is decorated with a band of similar rosettes and leaflets.

No. 94

*PLATE. RHODIAN*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 11½ inches*

This fine plate is covered with a very deep blue green glaze and decorated with a carefully executed ornamentation in strong lines of deep black. The center is occupied by a rose, which forms the support of an outer star with four tulip-shaped points and with four foliated points filled in and blocked out by numerous helicoid volutes. The rim contains separated florets and leaves. In the center is a single circular disk in pale olive green. Three kiln marks.

No. 95

*BOWL-URN. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Width, 6¼ inches*

A spherical open bowl supported by an unusually tall foot-stem, the whole worked in luster technique. A bluish glaze is covered with an outer band of scrolls separated by bars in brown. Below this is a row of many triangular fields separated by upright bars in blue. Under the rim in the interior is a band of white foliations and circular shields, with stars. The bottom has a star-shaped lotus-flower and lozenge-shaped shields.

No. 96

*EWER. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 7¾ inches*

Lustered ware with a pale pinkish yellow, maculated seagreen ground. The overlaid decoration is a metallic brown glaze, forming on the shoulder a series of large shields with Arabic lettering, and below the girdle a broad band with highly conventionalized swans in white, with brown background. The funnel-shaped neck is decorated in the same style.

No. 97

*POTTERY VASE. ROMAN* (First Century A.D.)

*Height, 9½ inches*

Two upright handles, narrow cylindrical neck, wide sloping rim. Two shades of glaze: one light green, and one dark green, the latter ending on the shoulder. The ornamentation consists of parallel flutings in colonnaded style and a pendent palm-leaf under each handle.

No. 98

*ALBARELLO. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 9½ inches*

Thick green glaze, stopping short of the foot. The black decoration consists of two broad bands of upright bars between narrow black rings and a row of pendent flower buds. Some of the glaze has turned yellowish.



No. 99

*VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 6½ inches*

A delicately shaped little vase of ivory white matrix decorated with black arched fields, filled and separated by conventionalized foliations, and horizontal bands. The black has assumed a pearly iridescence with silvery luster. The turquoise glaze remains in spots.

No. 100

*SPHERICAL BOWL. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*  
(Ninth Century)

*Width, 6 inches*

A truncated bowl without neck, covered with a fine turquoise glaze and a decoration of pendent leaves and plants in black. Mostly covered with a pink-colored patina and a fine golden iridescence.

No. 101

*PITCHER. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 4¾ inches*

The pear-shaped bowl, with wide neck and small handle, is covered with cream-colored, rose-tinted white glaze, resulting from an oxidized turquoise green glaze. The deep black decoration forms a row of pointed lozenges with white reserve, flanked by triangular figures of the same pattern. A beautiful metallic oxidation covers part of the surface.

No. 102

*SPICE TRAY. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*  
(Ninth Century)

*Width, 10 inches*

A large circular tray with seven deep circular compartments for spices. A small central arched handle. Traces of green background with black decorations, now mostly covered with a fine metallic patina and iridescence.



No. 103

*BOWL-CUP. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Height, 2½ inches; width, 5¼ inches*

A funnel-shaped bowl with an extremely narrow bottom. The characteristic ornamentation consists of black, olive-shaped drops in five concentric rows. A black rim-band connects the uppermost row of drops. The exterior is decorated with a single black band. The whole is overlaid with a fine turquoise green glaze. High foot-rim.

No. 104

*PLATE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Width, 5¾ inches*

The bowl is remarkably small compared to the wide rim. A magnificent reflet metallique brown decoration on pure white glaze. The center has an Arabic inscription in fine blue. The rest of decoration consists of scrolls, spirals and dots. The exterior of the rim is decorated with innumerable minute volutes in brown luster.

No. 105

*BOWL-PLATE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*  
*(Ninth Century)*

*Height, 3½ inches; width, 5½ inches*

A pale moon-green glaze of rare beauty, covers an ornamentation in blue-black and brown. The rim is divided in many square fields separated by white and black upright bars, with intermediate inscription in black Cufic letters on white and pale blue. The interior of the bowl has a ring of bold flowers in white, black, blue, and brown. A great deal of pearly luster.

No. 106

*PLATE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Width, 8½ inches*

A shallow plate with a wide, flat rim, in reflet metallique. The interior is divided into eight fields by four blue bars, like the spokes of a wheel. The eight triangular fields are decorated with Cufic inscriptions in brown on white. The flat lip, with a Cufic inscription, is broken up into eight fields separated by blue bars alternating with the inner spokes.

No. 107

*BOWL. PERSIAN SULTANABAD (Thirteenth Century)*

*Height, 2½ inches; width, 5½ inches*

Lusterless technique with white and gray glaze, deep blue and gray black. The center is occupied by a deer in white surrounded by white foliations, outlined black. On the sides are four fields with Persian arches and foliations, separated by four upright fields of white, lined black and filled with blue leaves. The exterior lettering is deep blue, on white background with scattered spots, balls and stripes.

No. 108

*PLATE. PERSIAN SULTANABAD (Thirteenth Century)*

*Height, 2½ inches; width, 9 inches*

Lusterless technique with thin gray glaze and decoration in low white enamel on black background. The shallow bowl is curved outwards into a broad rim. The white decoration represents a gazelle and four flying birds, alternated with pointed shields, foliations and leaflets. Most of the white has assumed a tawny yellow tint. The exterior has curved uprights attached to balls and dots, all in black.

No. 109

*BOWL. PERSIAN SULTANABAD (Thirteenth Century)*

*Height, 4¼ inches; width, 8½ inches*

In lusterless technique with white enamel and a gray, flesh-colored glaze. The deep funnel-shaped bowl is contracted at the rim which is flat and projects beyond the groove. The decoration is raised and represents two large paradise birds, in flight among dense foliage. Above is a band with a row of alternating leaflets and fruits. The exterior is decorated with a band of sigmas, commas and drops. Nearly all these decorations are in white, blocked out by a beautiful and soft gray black.

No. 110

*BOWL. PERSIAN SULTANABAD (Ninth Century)*

*Height, 2¼ inches; width, 7 inches*

Enameled lusterless technique, in ivory white and deep black with a soft gray glaze. The deep, funnel-shaped bowl has a curved-in rim. The interior decoration consists of white, enameled leaflets radiating from the center, set in fine black. The outside has a ring-band of white florets in black, forming the heads of narrow arches. Some silvery iridescence and tawny yellow patches.

No. 111

*BOWL. PERSIAN SULTANABAD (Thirteenth Century)*

*Height, 5¾ inches; width, 11 inches*

Worked in lusterless technique with raised white and greenish black enamel. The funnel-shaped bowl has a flat upright shoulder ring and a wider flat rim. The decoration in the bottom represents two figures in naturalistic style, presumed to be a king and his queen, surrounded by raised leaflets. There are also four conventionalized birds-of-Paradise, alternating with foliate shields and florets, blocked by a brown background. Below the rim is an inscription in raised white enamel, blocked by brown bars and dots. Below is the usual colonnade of narrow arches in white enamel.



No. 112

*VASE. PERSIAN KUTAIS* (Sixteenth Century)

*Height, 9 inches*

A superb specimen in absolutely perfect preservation, the deep turquoise colored glaze appearing as though freshly made. The decoration consists of miniature trees in black line technique, arranged in close rows from rim to base. The single handle resembles two coils of rope.

No. 113

*BOWL WITH EIGHT HANDLES. PERSIAN SULTANABAD* (Thirteenth Century)

*Height, 6 inches; width, 11 inches*

A deep bowl with an upright broad rim and a narrow, sloping neck. Eight small handles, alternating smaller and larger. The decoration consists of an exterior inscription in black and many circular points in two rows. A thick deep, blue-green glaze in perfect preservation covers the whole vessel.

No. 114

*FRUIT-BOWL. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*

*(Ninth Century)*

*Height, 3½ inches; width, 10½ inches*

A very low foot, a flat, slightly concave bowl, surrounded by a heavy and wide rim the edges of which are pinched and turned from above and below. The inner part of the bowl and the whole of the rim are glazed sea-green, the color on the exterior being light brown with metallic iridescence. The interior of the bowl is decorated with Cufic letters and four inverted arches of network with small open squares. A highly decorative vessel of rare and curious form.

No. 115

*BOWL. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*

*(Ninth Century)*

*Height, 5 inches; width, 12 inches*

A deep, funnel-shaped and wide rim. The interior is covered by a thick sea-green glaze which stops short of the outer part of the vessel. The edge of the rim is slightly marked by a concave ring, and there are six other similar concentric rings with a slight iridescence. The marbled color changes from grass-green to bluish green in a very charming and effective manner. Three minute kiln supports in the bottom.

No. 116

*PLATE. RHODIAN*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 11¼ inches*

This plate is covered with a charming greenish white glaze, and decorations in blue and olive green. In the center is a branch of six blue lilies, on curved stems, springing from a central cone with blue, brown and green scales. The background is scattered with isolated trefoils composed of spirals in olive green. The rim is decorated with sigma bows, blocked by a background composed of white volutes and deep, olive green reserve.



No. 117

*PLATE. RHODIAN*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 11½ inches*

Beautifully toned white glaze, decorated in the bottom with an imbricated mound in pale blue with two drooping flags in white with pale brown, serrated reserves. Outside of these are imbricated fields in green. The rim is decorated with black clouds, sparated by white mounds, and ornamented with numerous, connected volutes in white reserves.

No. 118

*LAMP. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*

*(Ninth Century)*

*Height, 4 inches; width, 6½ inches*

A double-lamp, with a twisted handle between the outer rim and the central, minor lamp. The outer lamp served as an overflow basin. The two lips are pinched. A high stem and a flaring foot. What remains of the original glaze consists of an unsurpassed turquoise-blue on the exterior, and a greenish blue in the interior, covering upright stripes of black. A superb specimen in fine preservation.

No. 119

*BOWL. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*

*(Ninth Century)*

*Height, 4 inches; width, 6¾ inches*

Semi-spherical bowl with reflet metallique in pale brown upon a toned white glaze. A brown lip-band, below which is a continuous band of minute fleur-de-lis. The bottom is occupied by a circular bold decoration consisting of a many-arched rosette with a pale blue border lined brown. The central part represents a bull, maculated pale blue on a white ground, surrounded by fantastic comma figures in white on a deep brown ground. The exterior ornamentation comprises a bold row of connected spirals, lined by concentric brown band, all in reflet metallique.

No. 120

*BOWL. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; width,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches*

Concave spherical bowl, without rim. Reflet metallique in brown on toned white base with blue circular spots in the bottom. The interior ornamentation consists of spiral foliations with an Arabic inscription meaning: "enduring glory." The exterior decoration below the rim consists of a band of brown scrolls. A high funnel-shaped rim.

No. 121

*PLATE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Width,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches*

Reflet metallique technique. A toned-white glaze with greenish tint, over a four-armed cross, concentric bands and a wide Cufic inscription in brown on white, blocked by minute scrolls. The lip-rim with a running Arabic inscription in brown is surrounded with dots. The whole has an agreeable metallic luster.

No. 122

*BOWL. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; width,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches*

Funnel-shaped bowl, with a narrow and almost flat bottom. Black painted oval shields in open fields, separated by conventionalized foliations, between concentric narrow bands. Black rim-band. The whole overlaid by a wonderful turquoise-blue glaze.

No. 123

*BOWL. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Width,  $9\frac{1}{3}$  inches*

Deep funnel-shaped bowl with an almost flat narrow bottom. The decoration consists of a black inscription band, in the interior covered by a deep turquoise blue glaze, mostly converted into a fine coppery luster with metallic iridescence.



No. 124

*BOWL. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Height,  $6\frac{1}{3}$  inches; width,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches*

Funnel-shaped bowl on a high foot-ring, without a specialized rim, covered by a superb and intense turquoise blue glaze with deep black decorations. In the interior is a six-pointed star of alternating spears and leaves; and a broad band consisting of three arched mounds separated by ovoid shields with leaves.

No. 125

*WATER CISTERN WITH HANDLES. ITALIAN MAJOLICA (Sixteenth Century)*

*Height, 15 inches*

Straight cylindrical body with domed top, bulbous, cylindrical neck and two flat, straight looped handles. The body is decorated on one side with a roughly-drawn subject of trees, birds on bulrushes, and rabbits, against a blue background. On the other side are deer standing under trees, flying birds and insects. The neck and upper part of the body are ornamented with bands of blue, yellow and orange. Around the base is a band of a diamond pattern in yellow piqué with blue flowers. There is an orifice at the base for the insertion of a metal spout.

No. 126

*EWER WITH HANDLE. ITALIAN MAJOLICA (Sixteenth Century)*

*Height,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches*

Pear-shaped body, with cylindrical neck, pinched lip spout, and flat-ribbed looped handle ending in a modeled Satyr's head at junction with the body. The body is decorated with a portrait of a young girl with red hair, dressed in a blue bodice trimmed with black, on a yellow ground, and surrounded by a broad wreath of foliage and fruits. Other decoration consists of a scrolled pattern in orange on a blue piqué ground. (Slightly repaired.)

No. 127

*PLATE. ITALIAN URBINO* (Sixteenth Century)

*Width, 11½ inches*

The glaze is of a fine flesh-tint, with a decorative painting in bright blue, golden yellow and brown, black and bluish green. It represents Noe, or Moses, and his companions before the ark, adoring the Lord who appears in a cloud, crowned and surrounded by a radiating halo. A frame with a picture of three mountains and fire, and in the distance a large rainbow. A very beautiful plate in fine preservation.

No. 128

*CONCAVE PLATE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*  
(Ninth Century)

*Height, 10½ inches*

The concave bowl is surrounded by a broad flat rim. The decoration consists of a central conventionalized gazelle surrounded by pale-violet branches and acacia leaves, with interspersed sigmoid figures and dots, all in a deep black. The pale moon-green glaze has mostly been replaced by a pale yellow luster and iridescence.

No. 129

*BOWL. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 13¾ inches*

A deep concave bowl with an almost flat curved rim, decorated with concentric bands and an Arabic inscription divided by bars and a pointer, all in deep black, overlaid by a magnificent turquoise green, which is in places oxidized into a metallic cloudy luster with an iridescence in gold and blue.

No. 130

*BOWL. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Width, 13¼ inches*

Reflet metallique technique. Deep bowl with a narrow flat rim, decorated on both sides with scrolls, daggers and foliations and a starry background, all in overlaid reddish brown glaze. The interior is divided into triangular fields meeting in the center, and outlined by sixteen deep blue and bright green radii blocked by stars and scrolls. A running Arabic inscription on the top of the rim. The exterior decoration consists of superposed scrolls separated by circular shields with wings. (One edge is repaired.)

No. 131

*ALBARELLO. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Height, 10 inches*

The tall cylindrical body of hour-glass shape, divided in eleven slightly concave fields, separated by upright white and blue columns lined with brown. The fields decorated in reflet metallique with conventionalized foliations in brown on white, blocked by brown scrolls. The division into fields extends over the flat shoulder, stopping short of the rim.

No. 132

*AMPHORA-SHAPED VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA  
(Ninth Century)*

*Height, 13¼ inches; width, 7 inches*

An elegantly formed vase with two looped handles on the neck. The slender bowl is pear-shaped with a low and narrow foot-ring. A long, tapering neck with wider outward sloping rim. The green glaze is much mottled with brown. Three impressed bands below the neck.

No. 133

VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)

*Height, 11¾ inches*

A fine pear-shaped bowl strongly tapering toward a slightly wider base. A flat lip-rim. The decoration consists of three wide bands of a pointed wave-design, the fields filled in with triangular figures in black. The whole is covered with a turquoise-green glaze which stops short of the base and ends in a wavy outline and in some large drops.

No. 134

VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)

*Height, 13½ inches*

A pear-shaped body, with narrow base, short tapering neck with flat rim. A narrow sharply defined shoulder band between body and neck. The whole is decorated with a bold elevated design of spiral fleur-de-lis between upright double bars, in three fields. The fine flesh-colored glaze, which in many places has assumed a pearly iridescence, stops short of the base and ends in heavy drops in a succession of arches.

No. 135

SPHERICAL VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)

*Height, 12 inches*

An almost perfectly spherical bowl, without neck and with a small opening. The upper half of the bowl is covered by a decoration representing closely wound ropes in spiral fashion, alternating wide and shallow impressions. Blue green glaze, mostly covered with a golden oxidation. A wide but low foot-ring.

No. 136

URN. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)

*Height, 9½ inches; width, 11¾ inches*

A wide low bowl sharply set-off from the turned-in neck which ends in a pitched, flat rim. The stem and base are exceedingly narrow. Two looped multiple handles, each consisting of six parallel units. An indistinct, slightly raised decoration covers the bowl below the neck. The whole is covered with a turquoise-green glaze which in one place stops below the neck, but generally reaches the base. A considerable part of the surface is gray, and some is covered with an iridescent luster. One of the most remarkable pieces of Rakka ware.

No. 137

PLATE. HISPANO-MORESQUE (Sixteenth Century)

*Width, 14 inches*

A lustered plate in brilliant copper-colored glaze, around a central blue lily plant or fleur-de-lis, in narrow white reserve. The background is ornamented with thin scrolls, and files of curved bars all lustered reddish brown with a narrow white reflex.

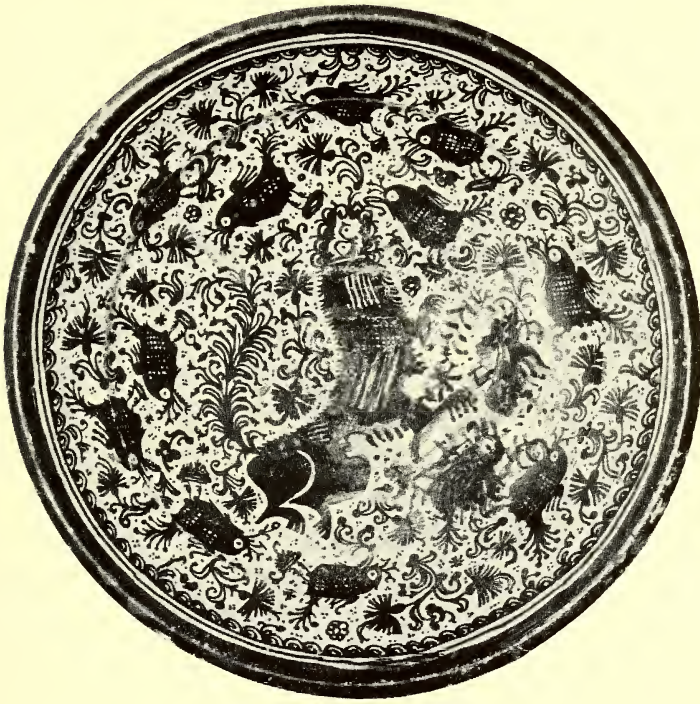
No. 138

PLATE. CAUCASIAN KOUBATCHA (Sixteenth Century)

*Width, 10¾ inches*

A flat faience plate with deep turquoise green glaze over a black decoration which in the center represents a large plate with wide pointed leaves, and on the rim are pointed shields and arches, in alternating order, with interior minor squares all in deep black. The exterior is spotted brown on a lighter turquoise colored glaze.





No. 139

*PLATE. HISPANO-MORESQUE (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 14½ inches*

Lustered ware of unusual brilliancy, with ornaments of an intense copper-colored reflex. The creamy white background is covered with scattered spirals of flowers and thirteen birds in flight around a decorative lion. The rim is covered with a band of solid luster.



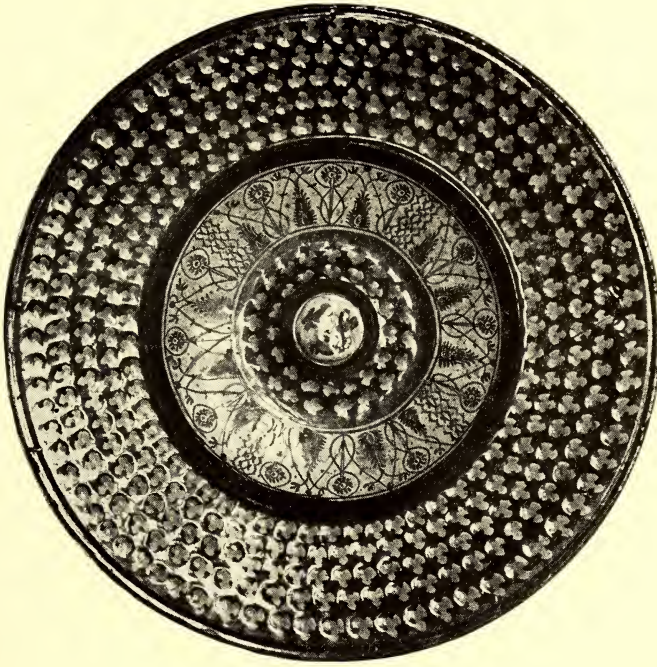
No. 140

*PLATE. HISPANO-MORESQUE (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 16 inches*

Toned white glaze decorated in luster technique with bold comma-like foliations around the border, some filled with spirals and florets, some in solid brown. In the raised cavetto is a cross and letters IHS—Jesus Hominum Salvator—in two circular frames.





No. 141

*PLATE. HISPANO-MORESQUE (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 15¼ inches*

Creamy-rose tinted glaze, decorated in lustered technique with numerous trefoils in seven concentric rows; white and copper-colored background with brilliant luster. The center is raised and ringed, surrounded by a wide border decorated with fantastic plants and rosettes in thin copper-colored lines on white ground.

No. 142

*PLATE. RHODIAN*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 11 inches*

A fine rose-tinted white glaze, decorated with a central disk, containing three poppies and three mimosa plants with opposed leaflets. The side decoration consists of sigmoid sprays, covered with a sparse foliation, and with poppies and daisies, in two sizes.

No. 143

*SHALLOW PLATE. CAUCASIAN KOUBATCHA*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 13½ inches*

This is an unusually handsome specimen of the multicolored type, covered by a toned, cream-colored glaze, and decorations in pale blue, brownish black, turquoise blue and ocher-yellow. The center is occupied by a honeycomb pattern, with punctuated centers, all in a green ring. The wide rim is similarly decorated with waved network of meshes, filled with points in pale blue. All the yellow punctuation is in relief.

No. 144

*PLATE. CAUCASIAN KOUBATCHA* *(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 12¾ inches*

This faience plate is covered with a toned-white glaze, beautifully crackled, and decorated with four sacred trees with acacia-shaped leaves and large blue fruit, on the background are cinnamon-brown dots and drops. The rim is decorated with several ovals, filled with scales, outlines black, and spotted yellow or brown, each set in a green frame.

No. 145

*PLATE. CAUCASIAN KOUBATCHA* *(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 13 inches*

Pottery, covered with a white crackled glaze and decorated with fruits, leaves and florets in ocher-yellow, pale brown, blue-green and violets. The center is occupied by an open lotus flower. The rim contains ivy-leaves and five-petaled rosettes.

No. 146

*PLATE. RHODIAN*

(*Sixteenth Century*)

*Width, 14 inches*

The toned glaze is of a fine creamy white tint. The rim is decorated with irregular panels of white and black volutes in white reserve. The interior has a marvellous but simple decoration consisting of two blue and gold-petaled circular thistle flowers on long stalks, surrounded by scattered sprays of flowers and acacia leaves in light and deep blue, outlined and maculated with gold. A superb specimen of unsurpassed beauty.

No. 147

*A TANKARD. RHODIAN*

(*Sixteenth Century*)

*Height, 8¼ inches*

This beautiful tankard has an artistically formed handle with concave sides and ornaments in black on white ground. The body is decorated with two bands of parallel curved blue and brown bars. The central field between them has pointed arches and foliations in olive-green on white ground. A white meander on black ground is near the rim, and a similar one lines the base.

No. 148

*PLATE. PERSIAN SULTANABAD* (*Thirteenth Century*)

*Width, 13½ inches*

A rather deep bowl, covered with a yellowish white glaze and richly decorated in blue and green. The center is occupied by two rabbits in naturalistic style, surrounded by an eight-pointed star set in a circular frame. The rim and sides are decorated with crown points of white with brown reserve fitted in six wide arches with blue background and white cross hatching. The exterior is decorated with black spirals and dots, separated by pale blue uprights with circular capitals.



No. 149

*PLATE. CAUCASIAN KOUBATCHA (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 16 inches*

This large plate is covered with toned white crackled glaze and a scattered decoration in steel blue. In the central field a large gazelle leaping among flowers and rocks, with two large pheasants hovering in the air. The wide rim is covered with a border of two pheasants among flowering anemone plants, among hillocks.

No. 150

*PLATE. RHODIAN (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 14 inches*

The white glaze is of a fine bluish tint, covered with blue panels with white volutes on the rim. The bottom contains white flowers with brown and blue centers on a beautiful deep sea-green ground. The disk is surrounded by minute crenated arches in pale and deep blue.



PERSIAN AND TURKISH EMBROIDERIES AND  
BROCADES

No. 151

*MAT. SCUTARI-TURKISH* (Seventeenth Century)

*Size, 4 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 3 inches*

An upper and lower guard contains pointed arches, each with a boldly decorative peony flower with two leaves. Above the arches a sky with white stars. The central flower-shaped star, surrounded by leaves and arabesques, in creamy-color is on light brown ground. The border consists of geometrical clusters of flowers of white silk on brown ground.

No. 152

*MAT. SCUTARI-TURKISH* (Seventeenth Century)

Companion to the preceding.

No. 153

*MAT. SCUTARI-TURKISH* (Seventeenth Century)

Companion to the preceding.

No. 154

*MAT. SCUTARI-TURKISH* (Seventeenth Century)

Companion to the preceding.

No. 155

*PERSIAN EMBROIDERY*

(*Seventeenth Century*)

*Size, 3 feet by 2 feet 1½ inches*

Olive-green background embroidered with a central star packed with many concentric star rings in various colors, the red predominating. Surrounding the center are four pomegranates in ruby-red, and between them are four peacocks and a circlet of minute fishes. All of silk with zigzag lines.

No. 156

*TABLE MAT. INDO-PERSIAN*

(*Seventeenth Century*)

*Size, 2 feet 4 inches square*

A silk embroidered mat decorated with shell ornaments between sprays of flowers and many minute birds. The central field has a superb steel-blue background, the four corner squares are sap-green, and the connecting panels flame-red. The embroidered ornaments are made with black, blue, white and yellow silk.

No. 157

*SILK BROCADE. PERSIAN*

(*Seventeenth Century*)

*Size, 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 3 inches*

A square table mat in red, yellow and olive-green silk. The central panel has a ruby-red checker-board pattern on yellow ground. The four corner squares have birds and flowers on flame-red ground. The panels are worked with yellow squares and flowers on an olive-green ground.

No. 158

*SILK BROCADE. PERSIAN* (Seventeenth Century)

*Size, 2 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 7 inches*

An Isabella-colored background, decorated green and flame red. The central rectangular field is covered with a checker-board pattern consisting of leaves and florets in sea-green. The corner squares are red, and the four panels mottled light yellow.

No. 159

*SILK AND GOLD BROCADE. PERSIAN*  
(Seventeenth Century)

*Size, 1 foot 6 inches square*

The large square center has a gold-thread background with six rows of violet flowers and leaves. The border is decorated with diagonal squares, each with a plant, all in ruby-red silk on pale-yellow ground.

No. 160

*SILK AND GOLD BROCADE. PERSIAN*  
(Seventeenth Century)

*Diameter, 1 foot 7 inches*

A circular table mat of an artistic Persian style. The center consists of a circular deep, sea-green shield with nine rows of a checker-board pattern with miniature bouquets of naturalistic flowers, placed on circular hand mirrors with large bowknots and ribbons in gold thread. The frame is in ruby-red and violet. The narrow border-fringe in gold and green.



PERSIAN MINIATURES OF THE SIXTEENTH AND  
SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES

No. 161

MINIATURE. PERSIAN (Seventeenth Century)

*Height, 11½ inches; width, 10 inches*

A painted panel, almost square, containing an upper narrow head guard decorated in blue, white and gold. The scene proper is set in a rich golden border-frame, in exquisitely painted arabesques in gold and blue. In the central part are two personages seated on a divan and a standing female attendant. One, an old bearded man, appears to discourse upon the fortune of the seated lady.

No. 162

MINIATURE. PERSIAN (Sixteenth Century)

*Height, 12 inches; width, 9½ inches*

Painted in colors. Three scenes with four columns of writing, one representing a harem-interior with two personages under an alcove in Persian style, in green and gold. Below a red border with white flowers. The other is also a harem scene with three persons. Above them is a window with open shutters and a garden scene.

No. 163

MINIATURE. PERSIAN (Sixteenth Century)

*Height, 11½ inches; width, 9 inches*

One painted panel on a page of writing in four columns. The scene represents a prisoner with hands bound, seated before a judge, and attended by an accuser. Two greyhounds lie on watch before the judge. The background of pink-violet is covered with small flowering plants.

No. 164

*MINIATURE. PERSIAN* (Sixteenth Century)

*Height, 12 inches; width, 9 inches*

Paintings in two panels, on a page with writing in four columns. At the top of the writing is seen the dome of a mosque. One scene represents a Sultan seated on a divan by the side of a richly dressed male personage. In the background an arch covered with crosses. The other scene represents two ladies seated under an arch, with trees in the distance.

No. 165

*MINIATURE. PERSIAN* (Sixteenth Century)

*Height, 9 inches; width, 12 inches*

Painted in bright, but pleasing colors, consisting of two small painted panels placed on a page of writing, the latter illuminated at the top with the dome of a mosque. The scene represents a Sultan on his throne, surrounded by five attendants, one of whom is the sword bearer.

No. 166

*MINIATURE. PERSIAN* (Sixteenth Century)

*Height, 12½ inches; width, 9½ inches*

Two painted panels on a page with inscriptions in four columns. Above the writing are two domes in green and violet. One panel represents a Shah and a Sultana in a harem scene, with one dancing girl in black dress, and two lady attendants, playing a harp. The background is an arch, minutely ornamented.

No. 167

*MINIATURE. PERSIAN* (Seventeenth Century)

*Height, 14 inches; width, 11½ inches*

In a richly decorated framework of gold ornamentation are set four minor rectangular paintings in colors, each with four inscriptions. One, a discourse between a sage and two ladies. One, a discourse between two sages and two attendants. One represents the Sultan, an attendant and a person arguing. The fourth represents the Sultan, the attendant, the arguer, the accused prisoner and the accuser.

PERSIAN, CAUCASIAN AND TURKISH RUGS

No. 168

*PRAYER RUG. TURKISH KURK-SHAHEER*  
(Eighteenth Century)

*Size, 5 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 7 inches*

The brilliantly colored border consists of three bands separated by four very narrow guards, the outer one of which is bright red. The outer band contains red, white and blue quatrefoil stars on blue ground. The next band is in red on yellow, the inner band is white. The Mihrab is white and ruby-red, in a grass-green field.

No. 169

*RUG. PERSIAN DAGHESTAN* (Eighteenth Century)

*Size, 5 feet 10 inches by 3 feet*

Narrow, rectangular in form. The border contains lozenge-shaped fields with white, yellow and pale blue Greek crosses on ruby-red ground. The field contains three columnar rows of highly conventionalized and humanized trees in blue and red on white ground. At one end is a kind of Mihrab arch in pale blue in white, with minor decorations.

No. 170

*RUG. PERSIAN DAGHESTAN (Eighteenth Century)*

*Size, 9 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 3 inches*

Oblong rectangular. The very wide border consists of three bands separated by four guards. The central border contains large, serrated shields in yellow and red, some outlined black, on a white ground. The two minor guards have floreate designs in white on black. The narrow field contains a row of eight serrated shields in red, white and yellow, surrounded by a ground with minute designs of isolated figures on blue with white arabesques.

No. 171

*RUG. PERSIAN MEER-MALEE (Eighteenth Century)*

*Size, 6 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 4 inches*

The two outer guards are of the same patterns with triple meanders, and the middle guard contains a bolder meander between florets on white ground all in white, brown and blue. The interior field to the inner guard contains diagonal rows of oval shells with curved apex, in checkered blue and white, miniature design, on a fine ruby-red ground.

No. 172

*PRAYER RUG. TURKISH MAJOUR (Eighteenth Century)*

*Size, 6 feet 8½ inches by 4 feet*

A vividly colored rug with a triple border separated by four narrow guards. The outer band is in dark blue, the middle one white, with serrated shields of blue and red on white ground. The Mihrab is white and red on a fine sap-green ground, surrounded by a ruby-red field with conventionalized trees and blue fleurettes, at the top of which is a broad panel with a blue serpent-meander with narrow yellow reserved white punctuated flowers on black ground.

No. 173

*RUG. PERSIAN MEER-MALEE (Eighteenth Century)*

*Size, 6 feet 9 inches by 4 feet*

The very broad border consists of three wide bands, separated by three narrow guards. The two outer bands contain meanders and foliations in blue and brown on white ground. The inner band contains alternating black and brown shields with foliations on an orange ground. The field contains compact rows of kneeling vase-like figures with head and leg projecting, in brown and white on a deep blue ground.

No. 174

*RUG. TURKISH KOHNIAH (Eighteenth Century)*

*Size, 6 feet by 3 feet 10 inches*

The two guards are almost alike, deep and light blue on brown ground, enclosing a wide border with white ground, decorated with a spotted design of large and small, four-armed stars with checker-board margins. The field interior to the inner guard is decorated by numerous minute squares scattered over a ruby-red ground. The center contains three very large connected hexagons, or truncated squares, with white border band and inner dull blue ground. In each hexagon is a diagram of the baldachin with the carpet from Mecca.

## SECOND AND LAST AFTERNOON'S SALE

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1918

### AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

BEGINNING AT 2.30 O'CLOCK

Catalogue Nos. 175 to 350, inclusive

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#### EGYPTIAN, ALEXANDRIAN, ROMAN, SIDONIAN, ARABIC AND OTHER ANTIQUE GLASS

No. 175

*FLASK. ROMAN OR SIDONIAN (First Century B.C.)*

*Height, 7 inches*

One of the earliest blown flasks in the form of a cylinder with narrow neck and low flaring funnel-shaped mouth-rim with exterior ring. Made of pale yellowish white glass.

No. 176

*SPRINKLER. SIDONIAN (Second Century B.C.)*

*Height, 4 inches*

This very rare type belongs to the earliest blown glass, blown from a thick not readily expanded matrix. The ovoid bowl is decorated with six pairs of upright serpents separated by upright columns, in the early Sidonian Style, before the finer ware had been attained. A miniature neck and pin-hole opening.



No. 177

*GOBLET. ROMAN (End of Third Century A.D.)*

*Height, 4 inches*

A rare type of elegant form, made of paper-shell glass, of a pale sherry-yellow color. The funnel-shaped body is expanded outwards into a thin, flaring rim, and the lower part is furnished with a narrow foot-ring.

No. 178

*FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN (First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 4 inches*

A pear-shaped bowl with narrow and low neck and wide flaring rim, made of white transparent glass, now beautifully mottled with iridescent spots. The thin handle is very broad and furnished with a double top-fold, and with a lunate base-grip.

No. 179

*AMPHORA ALABASTRON FLASK. EGYPTIAN (Sixth Century B.C.)*

*Height, 4 inches*

A two-handled alabastron of late type, made of blue glass, and covered with a yellow dragged spiral. The pointed base requires a stand. A perfect specimen.

No. 180

*BALL-SHAPED FLASK WITH SLENDER NECK. ARABIC (Tenth Century)*

*Height, 9½ inches*

Made of white transparent glass tinted yellowish green. The neck is very tall and slender, slightly increasing in width toward the melon-shaped bowl, which rests on a rather narrow and low foot rim. The slender neck is ornamented with a continuous spiral thread of white glass.



No. 181

*BOWL. ROMAN*

*(Third Century A.D.)*

*Height, 2½ inches*

Made of fine translucent, sherry brown, glass with cut rim of thick glass, and wide flat bottom. An interior ornamentation consists of three cut thread-like rings.

No. 182

*BALL FLASK OR JAR. SIDONIAN (First Century B.C.)*

*Height, 3 inches*

Ball-shaped body, short cylindrical neck without lip-flange. Moulded and ornamented with uprights of square pits. Splendid iridescence of flaming red and metal green.

No. 183

*WINE-GLASS. ARABIC*

*(Tenth Century A.D.)*

*Height, 6½ inches*

A magnificent specimen of a wine glass as in use at the end of the tenth century. Made of pure white glass and ornamented with raised thongs at the base of the bowl. Stem slender with wide base, showing the practical tendency of the time. Fine iridescence. One of the finest specimens known, equal to the best Alexandrian ware of the third century.

No. 184

*BALL-JAR. ROMAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 4½ inches*

A wide-mouthed jar of faintly tinted white glass, covered with a continuous spiral fluting. Remarkable because of the artificial antique iridescence preserved on and near the base. The narrow neckbands add to the finish, while the golden tint is most attractive.

No. 185

*BALL-FLASK. SPRINKLER. ROMAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 3½ inches*

Made of pale moon-green transparent glass covered with a green and gold iridescence. The bowl is almost spherical, with impressed spiral rows of concave squares. The neck is wide but rather low, furnished with a doubly creased upright lip which below the rim is funnel-shaped. An interior diaphragm with a pin-hole opening. The form and coloring makes this specimen unusually attractive.

No. 186

*BASKET-JAR. ROMAN*

*(Late Third Century A.D.)*

*Height, 5¾ inches*

Made of pale sea-green, translucent glass, covered with a splendid pearly luster. Flat base, spherical bowl, wide neck and wider funnel-shaped opening. Two delicate handles supporting an upper handle in the form of an arch. It is extremely rare to find specimens of this type in good preservation, the upper handle generally being lost. The girdle with six spiral threads.

No. 187

*FLASK WITH SYMBOLS. SIDONIAN*

*(Fourth Century A.D.)*

*Height, 5¼ inches*

Six-sided bottle with long neck, and pinched lip. Made of dark purple glass, cast in a mould. The form recalls that of the older stamnia. A single handle with central cross-bar. The six sides form as many fields, each field with Jewish symbols in relief. One of them resembles a standard. A most interesting specimen.

No. 188

*GOBLET. ROMAN* (Early Third Century A.D.)

*Height, 4 inches*

Made of transparent white glass; small bent lip, narrow flat foot and oblong cone-shaped body. Around the girdle is a row of bunched black bosses in two and in fives. A wonderful iridescence.

No. 189

*VASE. PTOLEMAIC ALEXANDRIAN*  
(First Century B.C.)

*Height,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches*

Spherical bowl with wide but low funnel-shaped neck made of white, moulded glass with ribbed impressions. The thickness of the glass indicates that it belongs to the period of earliest blown type. Wonderfully effective, fiery and emerald iridescence.

No. 190

*VASE. PTOLEMAIC* (First Century B.C.)

*Height,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches*

Earliest mould-blown glass type. Probably used for unguents. The glass is pale white with a peacock blue tint, the beauty of which is greatly increased by the green iridescence.

No. 191

*THREE-HANDLED CUP. ROMAN*  
(Second Century A.D.)

*Height, 3 inches; diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches*

Made for a stand. The slightly cone-shaped bowl is furnished with three small handles and an upper rim-lip of heavy glass. The transparent body is made of wine-colored glass with purple tint. The body is covered with upright parallel flutings. A highly ornamental specimen of a rare type.

No. 192

*DOUBLE AMPULLA. SIDONIAN-JEWISH*

*(Fourth Century A.D.)*

*Height, 3¾ inches*

The vessel represents two military strongly conventionalized towers carried on the back of a horse. The object was probably intended to represent the legendary Trojan horse. A very curious and interesting specimen.

No. 193

*PATINA-BOWL. ROMAN*

*(Second Century A.D.)*

*Height, 3 inches*

A fine and perfect specimen of an exteriorly fluted patina bowl of this date, are among the rarest types to recover intact. The vessel is made of pale sea-green, transparent glass with pale violet iridescence. The ribs between the flutings are unusually high and show the arches between them to advantage.

No. 194

*AMPHORA-FLASK. ROMAN*

*(Second Century A.D.)*

*Height, 4¾ inches*

Made of pale, but bright blue glass of that remarkable thinness, and lightness, perfected in the time of Hadrian. The form differs from the typical amphora in that the narrow base is flat. The handles are of ivory colored glass. An unusual specimen from the third, classic Renaissance. Delicate in form and color.

No. 195

*VASE. ROMAN*

*(Middle Second Century)*

*Height, 7 inches*

This most elegant vase-flask with flat handle is made of transparent thin glass of a pale violet tint, now covered with a marvellous patina and iridescence of deep violet.

No. 196

*VASE. ALEXANDRIAN* (Second Century A.D.)

*Height, 4½ inches*

An elegantly shaped amphora flask of Greek type, introduced in the time of Emperor Hadrian. Two delicately formed handles and a tall semi-ovoid body with a slender neck. Made of translucent, thin, sherry-colored glass.

No. 197

*BALL-FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN-ROMAN*  
(First Century A.D.)

*Height, 3½ inches*

Intense purple black, faintly translucent glass. Compressed bowl, wide cylindrical neck with a wide lip. One upright handle of ivory-colored glass. Ivory colored base-ring. Mottled with faint iridescence.

No. 198

*AMPHORA-FLASK. GREEK-ALEXANDRIAN*  
(Second Century A.D.)

*Height, 4¾ inches*

This flask is made of pale sherry colored glass, with two handles of lead-colored glass. Drop-shaped decorations. Naples yellow, steel blue and opaque-white glass. Elegant shape from the time of Hadrian who introduced anew the Antique Greek forms. An unusually fine specimen.

KOUBATCHA, ITALIAN AND BOKHARA POTTERY

No. 199

*PLATE. BOKHARA* (Seventeenth Century)

*Width, 14½ inches*

Toned white glaze with ornaments in deep blue and dull emerald green. The rim is decorated with a pointed wave of white on blue. Below this is a band with foliations in blue and green. The center is occupied by large, narrow-petaled blue flowers separated by turquoise-green bunched petals and olive-green trefoils. A very effective decoration.

No. 200

*BOWL-PLATE. BOKHARA* (Seventeenth Century)

*Width, 16½ inches*

A deep plate or shallow bowl of the characteristic Bokhara ware in blue, white and brown. The decoration consists of a continued checker-board pattern of white and blue squares separated by black lines. In the center of the bowl some of the white squares are marked by blue stars, others by brown ones, the assemblage forming a large cross.

No. 201

*DEEP PLATE. BOKHARA* (Seventeenth Century)

*Width, 16 inches*

The decoration of the rim contains a checker-board pattern of white and blue squares with green stars in the center. The central part of the plate contains a large turbine wheel with violet, blue and blue-green wings, separated by black lines on a striped ground.



No. 202

*SHALLOW BOWL. BOKHARA (Seventeenth Century)*

*Width, 15 inches*

A toned white, with green flush near the rim. The center is decorated in curved, interlacing spirals and arabesques forming a star surrounded by lunettes, all in white outlined black on a brilliant blue ground. Around the rim are two parallel light green wave-bands in blue and black reserve.

No. 203

*PLATE. CAUCASIAN KOUBATCHA (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 13 inches*

A beautiful ivory-toned white glaze, with deep blue decorations. The central part contains a circular shield with a large six-armed star of blue petals in white reserve, with white comma figures and florets. The rim is decorated with eight large shields, each with a fantastic bird with large circular eyes. The shields are separated by upright bars, all in deep blue. The exterior is mottled coffee-brown with black bars.

No. 204

*SHALLOW PLATE. CAUCASIAN KOUBATCHA  
(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 14 inches*

This magnificent specimen is covered with an unsurpassed blue-green crackled glaze. The decoration is in deep black, the central field being occupied by a large double star or sun with arched points and triangular panels in very thin lines. The rim is covered with a network of large pointed meshes with central lozenges.

No. 205

*PLATE. CAUCASIAN KOUBATCHA (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 13 inches*

Fine white, toned glaze, crackled surface, with decoration in soft pale blue. The narrow border is ornamented with scrolls and arches, the slope with sprigs of large roses and leaves, the center with a ring inside of which is seen a leaping deer among acanthus stems and leaves. The exterior is decorated with rings, waves and spirals, all in pale blue.

No. 206

*PLATE. CAUCASIAN KOUBATCHA (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 12½ inches*

A heavily glazed faience plate with deep bowl. The bottom is decorated with a female portrait with curly hair, clad in a blue dress, in a field with two trees in black and celestial blue. The rim is decorated with seven pigeons in deep brown, separated by plants and vase-like decorations of pale blue with scrolls and foliated margins.

No. 207

*PLATE. CAUCASIAN KOUBATCHA (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 10¼ inches*

A faience plate, with toned-white glaze and decorated with a central star in deep blue and black, surrounded by a ring on which is a six-pointed star, made up of as many plants with heart-shaped leaves in blue-green. Between every two trees rises a plant with narrow leaves and a large blue flower.



No. 208

*PLATE. ITALIAN DIRUTA* (Sixteenth Century)

*Width, 10 inches*

Lustered. Raised cavetto and flat, wide rim. Pale, golden brown glaze on a background of toned white. The center is decorated with a cross, and the letters: I H S. Surrounding this is a many pointed star in golden brown, the points filled in with white ovals and minute rings, all lined black. The rim is decorated with similar ovals on a white background. A green iridescence.



No. 209

*FLAT PLATE. CAUCASIAN KOUBATCHA*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 13½ inches*

This fine plate is decorated both with interior flutings along the sides, and by chaste paintings in deep, violet blue. The center is occupied by a large peacock, surrounded by blue-bell plants. The rim is decorated with a band of double zigzags, forming connected lozenges, with punctuated centers.





No. 210

*PLATE. CAUCASIAN KOUBATCHA (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 10½ inches*

A superbly decorated faience plate in green, brown and blue on toned-white glaze. The interior represents a tree on which rests a bird. Below the tree leaps a rabbit or gazelle in white with blue reserve; the background is filled with numerous circular flowers. The rim is divided into an arched colonnade in violet-blue, covering large globules alternating reddish brown, blue-green and ocher-yellow.



No. 211

*PLATE. ITALIAN DIRUTA* (Sixteenth Century)

*Width, 10 inches*

A flat plate with raised cavetto, concave sides and flat rim. Lustered brown glaze. In center is a portrait of Dante. On the sides a many pointed star in brown, with outside filling of white triangles, shields and dots. The rim decorated with connecting and overlapping brown lotus-petals on blue ground.





No. 212

*BOWL WITH STAND. ITALIAN DIRUTA*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches*

Splendid lustered brown glaze; decorated with a central shield and the name Chamillae in black, blue and white. The side is decorated with a pointed star in brown, the points separated by triangular shields in white, with Moorish arches and circles in blue and brown. The rim and foot are decorated with lotus petals outlined with blue.



No. 213

*VESSEL WITH TWO HANDLES. ITALIAN DIRUTA*  
(Sixteenth Century)

*Width, 9½ inches*

Lustered. Neck, mouth, and foot are wide; the compressed bowl is covered with a bright golden brown glaze, ornamented with a four-armed star, with lozenges in blue and white. On the girdle is a band of shell-like imbrications; on the base are arches.



No. 214

*VASE WITH TWO HANDLES. ITALIAN DIRUTA*  
(*Sixteenth Century*)

*Height, 9 inches*

Lustered glaze. Wide base, neck and mouth with narrow upright rim. Slightly compressed bowl, covered with fawn-colored glaze, over which is a decorative foliation in triangular fields of blue and white. The girdle is marked by shell bands and the base by spiral comma patterns.



No. 215

*VASE WITH HANDLES. ITALIAN DIRUTA*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Height, 10 inches*

Lustered technique. Wide neck, mouth and foot, spherical pear-shaped bowl. Cream-colored white glaze covered with stars in blue with pale brown centers, grouped in lozenge-shaped fields. Brown handles. Magnificent metallic luster covers the brown.

EGYPTIAN, ALEXANDRIAN, ROMAN, SIDONIAN  
AND OTHER ANTIQUE GLASS

No. 216

*ALABASTRON AMPHORA TYPE. EGYPTIAN*  
(Sixth Century B.C.)

*Height, 6 inches*

The body is made of black glass, the two handles of sherry colored glass. The ornamentation consists of a pure white, dragged mosaic in garlands, in regular parallel columns. A base knob of black glass. A fine perfect specimen of this very ancient and beautiful ware.

No. 217

*SPHERICAL FLASK WITH CYLINDRICAL NECK.*  
*ALEXANDRIAN* (First Century B.C.)

*Height, 3½ inches*

Made of heavy and thick moulded glass, once transparent white, now magnificently iridescent in orange, yellow and sap green. The impressed ornamentation is yet visible below the iridescence and consists of alternating fields of ramifications and checker-board squares, separated by columns in Sidonian fashion. A remarkable specimen on account of its almost luminous coloring.





No. 218

*AMPHORA-AMPULLA. ALEXANDRIAN*

*(Second to First Century B.C.)*

*Height, 5½ inches*

Old Egyptian type, modified to suit the Greek taste for elegance in form. Made of hard black and highly polishable glass, ornamented with closely wound parallel rows of horizontal bands of white glass, which in the central part of the flask are dragged into numerous and narrow columns of garlands. Slender handles of sherry-colored glass.

A rare and a perfect specimen of this type.





No. 219

*AMPHORA-AMPULLA. PTOLEMAIC-ALEXANDRIAN*  
(*Second to First Century B.C.*)

*Height, 6 inches*

Late Egyptian in Greek form. Made of deep steel blue glass and ornamented with horizontal rows of dragged foliate columns, ending upwards and at the base in undragged bands of white glass. This class of vessels was made before glass blowing had become adopted. Modern artisans have never been able to successfully imitate this kind of glass.

No. 220

*JUG. ROMAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 8¼ inches*

A very large and perfect specimen of a wine jug of the early Empire. Made of pale yellowish white glass with a single compact handle. The wide bowl ends in a wide neck which spreads into a much wider mouth. The handle is of a greenish tint, but is remarkable on account of its keen flutings which greatly facilitated the handling of the vessel. Modern vessels are lacking in such a contrivance.

No. 221

*BOWL-FLASK SPRINKLER. ROMAN*

*(First to Second Century)*

*Height, 4½ inches*

White glass, blown in a mould, flat mouth rim and spherical bowl, with spiral flutings. An interior diaphragm with pin-hole. Superb and unusual iridescence in onyx-like patterns, but in silver, gold, carmine red, emerald green and peacock blue. The display of colors is indescribable.

No. 222

*AMPHORA-FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN*

*(Second Century A.D.)*

*Height, 4¾ inches*

Revived Greek form in the time of Hadrian. Purple glass, horizontally fluted from shoulder to base. Though blown in a mould, the glass is of unusual thinness and of perfect technique. Two small handles in amphora style. A most delicate and rare specimen.

No. 223

*FLASK FOR PERFUMERY. ALEXANDRIAN-SYRIAN*  
(*First Century B.C. to First Century A.D.*)

*Height, 3¼ inches*

Moulded, thin, white transparent glass, with pressed hexagonal fields. Wide low neck with a very wide lip. Interior pin-hole opening. Narrow flat base. Splendid pale yellow, golden and peacock iridescence.

No. 224

*BALL-JAR. ALEXANDRIAN* (*Second Century A.D.*)

*Height, 4½ inches*

One of the gems of antique glass. The vessel is moulded from pale sea-green glass. Inverted conical bowl, flat shoulder, short narrow neck and small, but heavy rim. Flat base. The golden patina is unrivalled and almost hides the low ornamentation of vertical shallow flutings.

No. 225

*SPHERICAL FLASK. SIDONIAN* (*First Century B.C.*)

*Height, 5 inches*

This flask is made of thick, white translucent glass, blown in a mould. The bowl consists of two opposed Bacchus faces, with thick curly hair, in the Sidonian technique. The long slender neck with its rather conspicuous funnel-shaped opening is characteristic of the period. Time has given it a charming iridescence of blue and green, shaded violet.

*Eisen, The Origin of Glass Blowing, American Journal of Archaeology, XX,*  
2, 1916.



No. 226

*PEAR-SHAPED FLASK. PTOLEMAIC*

*(Fourth Century B.C.)*

*Height, 5 inches*

A pear-shaped flask made by the old technique but with a more modern form and furnished with a handle of sherry-colored glass. The dragged waves of alternating chrome yellow and bluish white are made with surprising skill.

No. 227

*PATINA-BOWL. ALEXANDRIAN (First Century A.D.)*

*Diameter, 5 inches*

A very low and flat type of first century bowl made of exquisitely colored glass of a transparent blue tint. Scattered iridescence in the colors of the rainbow. An unusual and highly ornamental specimen.



No. 228

*BALSAMARIUM WITH TWO HANDLES. EGYPTIAN-PTOLEMAIC* (First Century A.D.)

*Height,  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches*

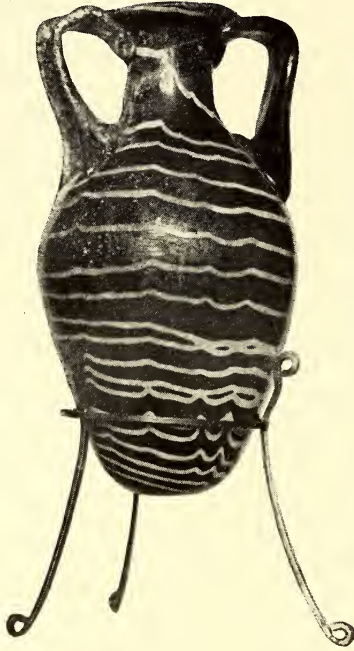
Black opaque glass, long bowl and long slender neck. Dragged mosaic in close garlands of white bands. Narrow foot flange. Two small handles on each side of pale colored glass. Iridescent handles. Ivory oxidation.

No. 229

*PATELLA CUP. SIDONIAN* (First Century A.D.)

*Width,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches*

This beautiful little cup is made of unsurpassed ivory-colored glass-paste in typical Sidonian style. This paste was a technical secret of the early Empire artists and was never successfully imitated after the fall and destruction of Sidon. Chaste and choice as if made of ivory.



No. 230

*AMPHORA FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN*

*(Second Century A.D.)*

*Height, 4½ inches*

This amphora flask in the cylinder-blown technique is ornamented by a spiral glass thread, lightly dragged into short and shallow garlands. All vessels of this type and date preserve the perpendicular thread line which, commencing on the shoulder, passes across the waves and ends on the bottom of the vessel. The white bands and the wine-colored glass are a very effective combination.

No. 231

*BALL-FLASK. ROMAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 6½ inches*

Pear-shaped body, contracted neck, large flaring concave mouth. Light green glass blown in a mould. Slightly ornamented with concentric shields on the girdle region. Interior diaphragm has a pin-hole for moderating the sprinkling of the condiments.



No. 232

*CUP. ALEXANDRIAN* (First Century A.D.)

*Height,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches; width, 3 inches*

This most elegant vessel is made of opaque ivory-colored glass-paste, pressed in a mould. The walls are of unusual thinness for this kind of ware and quite translucent. The ornamentation consists of an overlaid continuous spiral band of blue glass which, beginning on the bottom of the bowl, continues in eight successive turns around the body, and is dragged into rows of garlands, the joining points of which rest upon the ridges of the ribs. The opening is but slightly narrower than the bowl. One of the finest specimens of this ware in existence, as delicate and fairy like as it is rare.

No. 233

*PATELLA CUP. SIDONIAN* (First Century A.D.)

*Width,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches*

Originally made of an inimitable peacock-blue, translucent glass, to which time has added an iridescence of gold, silver, green and white, with an interior pearly luster of diffused green. One of the finest patella cups in existence.

No. 234

*GLASS CUP. ROMAN* (First Century A.D.)

*Height, 3 inches; width, 3 inches*

A funnel-shaped cup with a truncate base and conspicuous rim with projecting edges made of thin white glass. Its greatest beauty lies in the inimitable silvery iridescent patina, which on the bottom has assumed a marvellous color of metallic deep violet, here and there broken up by golden reflexes.

No. 235

*TOILET FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN-GREEK*  
(Early Second Century)

*Height,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches*

Pale blue glass. Two small handles. Spherical bowl, short cylindrical neck with thick flange. Elegant Greek form, introduced by Hadrian.

No. 236

*FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN-ROMAN*

(*Early Second Century*)

*Height, 5 inches*

A fine peacock blue transparent glass. Bowl almost spherical. Narrow neck cylindrical, with flange. Rolled in drops of white and chrome colored glass. An upper rim of black glass. Unusual and handsome form in a style introduced by Hadrian.

No. 237

*BALL FLASK FOR THE TOILET TABLE. ALEX-  
ANDRIAN*

(*Third Century B.C.*)

*Height, 4½ inches*

Translucent pale sherry-colored *stratified* glass, with superposed dragged loops and foliations of white bands. The only known specimen which contains a combination of stratified and overlaid ornaments in dragged technique. The artist, evidently finding that the stratification did not suffice to bring out the full beauty, added overlaid threads and dragged them into waves.

*Original description in Eisen, Art and Archaeology, VIII, 2, p. 69.*

No. 238

*EWER WITH SPHERICAL BOWL. ROMAN*

(*Second to Third Century A.D.*)

*Height, 5 inches*

Translucent pale purple-brown glass blown into a mould in the Sidonian fashion, but of Greek form. The depressed ornamentation consists of Sidonian overlapping shields. Above and below are bands of impressed squares. A most elegant and rare object executed with great taste and with perfect technique. Time has softened the color and added a delicate metallic iridescence.

No. 239

*BALL FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN (Third Century A.D.)*

*Height, 4½ inches*

This type revived the older Ptolemaic form of *stratified* glass. The blue glass matrix is translucent and of a rare shade, well set-off by the parallel threads of white glass which encircle the bowl, but which in reality are but parts of one spiral thread. Beautiful both as regards form and color.

**RAKKA, RHODIAN, PERSIAN AND DAMASCUS  
POTTERY**

No. 240

*FUNNEL-SHAPED PLATE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*  
*(Ninth Century)*

*Height, 2¼ inches; width, 9¼ inches*

This plate is charmingly ornamented by a simple band of upright black bars, between two horizontal bands. The whole is overlaid with a fine peacock green glaze in usual Rakka style. The vessel rests on a narrow foot flange.

No. 241

*VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Height, 5½ inches*

Pear-shaped bowl, narrow foot ring, narrow low neck with small rim in harmonious proportions. The glaze is creamy pink covering an ornamentation consisting of black parallel upright bars. A beautiful pearly iridescence covers the whole object.



No. 242

*BALL-SHAPED JAR. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*  
(Ninth Century)

*Height, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches*

The spherical body, slightly compressed without rim; large truncate top and low base-ring; is of a bright turquoise green color with horizontal black bands between which is a continuous inscription in black. Below is a band of arches. There are patches and cloudy fields of metallic oxidation and silvery iridescence.

No. 243

*BOWL-PLATE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*  
(Ninth Century)

*Height, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; width, 8 inches*

Wide funnel-shaped plate with foot-rim; slightly concave bottom. Black reflet metallique upon a superb violet blue. Concentric black bands separate two borders bearing Arabic inscriptions. The bottom has Cufic letters in lustered technique. The exterior decorated with black figures on blue glaze.



No. 244

*BOWL. RAKKA*

*(Ninth Century)*

*Width, 7½ inches*

A deep funnel-shaped bowl with elevated foot-ring. The intense deep blue glaze is as fresh as when it was newly made. The decoration consists of a disk with three wave-bands in the center, and with a wide band of pointed arches, separated by tapering columns, all in deepest pure black. The exterior has a circular black thread-band.



No. 245

*EWER WITH HANDLE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*  
(*Ninth Century*)

*Height, 7 inches*

A pear-shaped bowl resting on a high, but narrow foot-ring, tapering upwards to a narrow neck ending in a wide mouth pinched in the rim. A fine flesh-colored glaze over a broad Arabic inscription in black letters, and a floreate design of minute pattern, between concentric bands on neck and base. A rather high foot rim. Much pearly luster.

No. 246

*VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (*Ninth Century*)

*Height, 9¾ inches*

Of fine classical form with pear-shaped bowl, cylindrical neck supporting two upright looped handles, and a slightly projecting rim. The glaze is of a wonderful deep pure blue, partly oxidized into cloud effects of creamy-gray color. A marvellously beautiful specimen of perfect technique.

No. 247

*BOWL. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (*Ninth Century*)

*Width, 12½ inches*

A deep funnel-shaped bowl with a flat rim. Reflet metallique in brown on a tawny-white background. The decoration, which is very unusual, represents a king seated in his harem with six court ladies. The background represents acacia trees and pomegranate bushes with fruit. The assemblage evidently contemplates two dancing girls seen in the central field surrounded by a double ring. The outside contains a simple inscription in old Arabic. The rim is divided in rectangular fields with ornaments.





No. 248

*TABOURET. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Height, 8¼ inches; width, 11 inches*

A low rectangular tabouret with two circular openings on top. The sides, supported by four legs, are decorated with raised ornaments, mostly arabesques, and inscriptions in bold lettering. A deep green glaze, creamy oxidations and some iridescence.



No. 249

*VASE WITH TWO HANDLES. MESOPOTAMIAN  
RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches*

A pear-shaped vase with narrow shoulder and comparatively low neck with rim to match the shoulder. The two handles resemble twisted cords. The whole surface is decorated with a conventionalized floral design in fine black overlaid by a magnificent turquoise blue glaze which to a considerable extent has been converted into a brilliant golden luster. The interior glaze is a fine turquoise green.



No. 250

*VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Height, 14 inches*

A large, wide two handled vase of remarkable proportions. The body is very wide and the neck low, and the handles appear more decorative than of practical use. The glaze is deep, turquoise green with regularly crackled surface, covering decorations in deep black, all in perfect preservation. This black ornamentation consists of bold Cufic inscriptions, divided in upright panels by double columnar guards, separated by narrower fields containing drooping sprays of climbing plants. A highly decorative object of great importance for the history of this ware.





No. 251

*CYLINDRICAL VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*  
(Ninth Century)

*Height, 9 inches*

This superb vase possesses a cylindrical body, a dome-shaped shoulder, a wide opening, and a narrow funnel-shaped rim. The minute handles consist of conventionalized lions, picturesque and curious in design. Along the girdle region, below the shoulder is a horizontal band of plain, fluted bars below a running crease. The glaze is in deep turquoise blue, but mostly changed into a golden luster, flushed over with a metallic iridescence in blue, orange and pale yellow. Along the base are olive-colored patches. The crackled glaze forms an irregular network over the whole and adds to the general effect.



No. 252

*EWER. RHODIAN. ENAMELED (Sixteenth Century)*

*Height, 11¼ inches*

Pear-shaped bowl with funnel-shaped neck and a sigmoid handle. The white glaze is suffused with pale green. The decoration on the bowl and on the neck consists of large bouquets of star-shaped flowers, some with raised red petals and blue disks, others with blue petals and red disks, separated by narrow green leaves. Between the daisies are bouquets of paired tulips in raised red, the petals separated by white and black lines. A grecque in blue around the rim, and a twisted band around the neck.



No. 253

*PLATE. RHODIAN*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 12¾ inches*

A soft bluish white glaze. In the bottom is a central star, with seven green points, and raised red disk, filled-in white blue-pointed petals. Around the star are four large blue shields, with waved green margins, each containing a bouquet of a red tulip and two white narcissi with red disks. The rim is decorated with paired tulips in blue, separated by red anemones in raised design.

No. 254

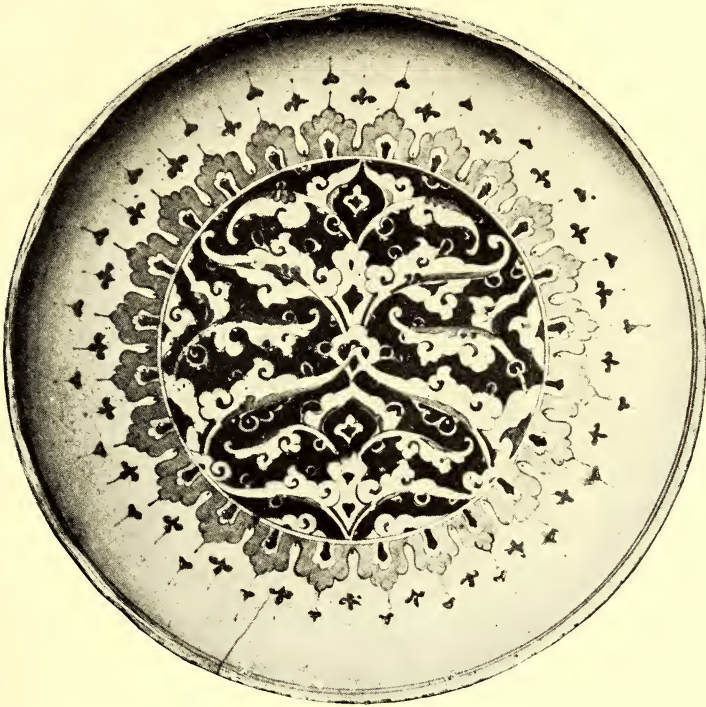
*PLATE. RHODIAN*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 12 inches*

Strongly concave plate in white glaze, suffused with green, and decorated with Venetian red, violet blue and blue-green. In the center we see tulips on swaying stems, and double poppies in red, crossed by a narrow serrated palm-leaf in green and blue. The border is occupied by red, raised tulip buds, and green rosettes, all the decorations being reinforced with black lines.





No. 255

*SHALLOW PLATE. RHODIAN (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 12¼ inches*

The decoration, simple and chaste, leaves much of the white glaze free. The glaze is a toned ivory white of unusual brilliancy, decorated with a central shield, containing foliated sprays outlined with volutes in white and blue, filled in and blocked with deep brick red, in raised technique. Outside of the disk is a border of minute blue niches in pale blue with red centers, and above them isolated minute trefoils in red and green.



No. 256

*DEEP, LARGE PLATE. RHODIAN (Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 14 inches*

The glaze possesses a highly pleasing tint of greenish blue, beautifully matched by raised red and deep blue enamels, in various combinations. The center is occupied by four waved shields in deep blue, lined with green, and filled with foliations in white, green and red. Between these are four pendent, foliated arches, in raised red, each with a bell-shaped flower in green, red and blue. The border is decorated with conventionalized snails in two sizes, separated by closed groups of minute scrolls.



No. 257

*PLATE. RHODIAN*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 15 inches*

This remarkable plate is of great artistic interest and decorative effect on account of the large central figure which represents a lion with somewhat humanized head. The general glaze is a fine toned-white covered with decorations in Indian red, blue-green, pale-blue and pale violet-blue. The rim is decorated with a row of six white crawling snails, on a fine blue ground with many close spirals in white reserve. The central lion is pale violet, lined black. Above and below this figure are delicate sprays of green with tulips, and various other minor flowers imbricated in Indian-brown and deep blue. A rare specimen of unusual effect. One of the principal objects in the collection.





No. 258

*PLATE. PERSIAN*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 15½ inches*

A flat plate with narrow, rather upright rim. The lower background is toned white, overlaid in part with a second glaze of pale, cerulean-blue. In the bottom, decorated with a ten-pointed foliate star with olive-green foliations and triangular and quadrangular shields. The large ones are marked by a margin in orange enclosing a white ground decorated with blue plants. The other shields as well as a central serrated leaf possess a white ground covered with cross-hatchings of orange colored meshes with foliate punctuations. The sides are decorated with black panels and white volutes. The rim is in blue on white ground.



No. 259

*DEEP PLATE. DAMASCUS*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Width, 15½ inches*

A fine, toned bluish glaze, decorated in the center with a disk containing three bunches of grapes, leaves and tendrils in naturalistic style. The side decoration consists of isolated sprigs of leaves and flowers tied in bunches. The rim is decorated with eight isolated snails in white, with extended feelers, blocked out by crowded imbrications with concentric lines. All in pale, violet blue. The exterior with blue bouquets of leaves and flowers.

EGYPTIAN, ALEXANDRIAN, ROMAN, SIDONIAN  
AND OTHER ANTIQUE GLASS



No. 260

*BOWL WITH HANDLES. ALEXANDRIAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 3¼ inches*

Splendid white transparent glass, artificially cut and polished. Two flat ring handles. Wide foot disk. Opaque oxidation. A remarkable specimen of this type. Known as the Boscoreale type in the collection of Baron Rothschild in Paris.

No. 261

*CUP. ROMAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Diameter, 3½ inches*

A fine low cup with slightly funnel-shaped sides, made of fine turquoise green, translucent glass. The outside is moulded with spiral flutings and covered by a superb metallic iridescence of green, blue and gold. The cup was intended to be viewed from the bottom rather than from the sides.



No. 262

*BOWL. SIDONIAN-JEWISH (First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 3½ inches; width, 5¼ inches*

This pressed bowl is made of a remarkable and superb pale olive-colored, translucent glass. The ornamentation consists of cut and polished concave columns, separating leaf-ornaments with longitudinal ribs, and two narrow horizontal cut lines. A splendid specimen of the earliest cut glass, remarkable on account of the delicacy of its inimitable color.

No. 263

*PEAR-SHAPED FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN-PTOLEMAIC (Third Century B.C.)*

*Height, 5⅜ inches*

Made of blue and white striped, *stratified* glass. Wide pear-shaped bowl with a short narrow neck. Disappearing perspective in the matrix. Unusual on account of its size. One of the best specimens of stratified glass.

*Eisen, Art and Archaeology, VI, No. 2, p. 69.*

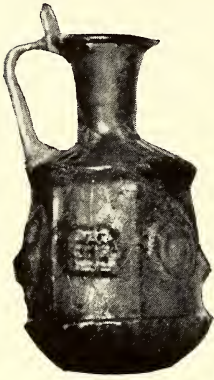
No. 264

*SQUARE PERFUME FLASK. PTOLEMAIC (Third Century B.C.)*

*Height, 4 inches*

A magnificent specimen of "the earliest blown" glass of the type known as "tube-blown." The body is of sherry yellow glass with chrome-green and Naples-yellow rows of dragged glass garlands, which have acquired a beautiful oriental-pearl luster, blended with a silvery iridescence. Charming beyond description.

*Eisen, The Origin of Glass Blowing, American Journal of Archaeology XX, 2, p. 143.*



No. 267



No. 266



No. 265

No. 265

*PERFUME FLASK. SIDONIAN WARE*

*(Time of Augustus)*

*Height, 3¾ inches*

Elegant flask of fine blue, translucent glass with small handle. Shoulder fluted. The body is ornamented with a moulded olive wreath. Base fluted. Narrow flat bottom. An exceedingly elegant little flask with a rare ornamentation.

No. 266

*HEART-SHAPED VASE. ALEXANDRIAN*

*(Second Century A.D.)*

*Height, 3¾ inches; width, 3½ inches; mouth, 2¼ inches*

Made of translucent, thin-walled glass of a superb deep blue, tinted violet. One of the real gems of antique glass and hardly to be equalled. The wide neck and mouth are supported by two minute handles. One of the pure Greek forms revived on account of the predilection of Emperor Hadrian for these types. A perfect specimen of a rare type, of chaster and choicer color than is generally found in glassware, even of the best period.

No. 267

*FLASK. SIDONIAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Height,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches*

Fine translucent blue glass, fluted shoulder, spreading cylindrical bowl ornamented with sacred vessels in six fields separated by columns. White ivory covered glass handle. Extremely delicate and rare type.

*(Illustrated)*

No. 268

*AMPHORA EWER. ALEXANDRIAN*

*(Third Century A.D.)*

*Height,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches*

The body has the amphora form of the Greeks, but the neck and mouth resemble those of the classical wine-flasks with one small delicate handle. The transparent white glass has become pitted by time and its surface covered with the most beautiful and brilliant iridescence which we have ever seen, apparently sprinkled with powdered gold mixed with pure enamels in yellow, orange and pale emerald green. One of the finest specimens of iridescent glass to be found anywhere.

No. 269

*COSMETIC FLASK. SIDONIAN*

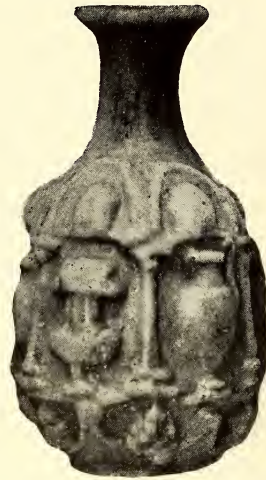
*(Time of Augustan and Tiberius)*

*Height,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches*

This is a small, elegant flask almost in the form of an amphora with two handles. Moulded white ivory glass-paste with two minute handles of deep blue glass. The shoulder and base are fluted. Between the flutings is a girdle of star-shaped hexagons, in the Sidonian style. The short neck is unusual for this kind of glassware.



No. 270



No. 271

No. 270

*FLASK WITH SYMBOLS. SIDONIAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 3 inches*

The flask is without handles, but of elegant form. Moulded Sidonian ivory-colored paste. The ornamentation consists of six fields separated by columns; in each field stands a sacred temple vessel. The surface is covered with pearly luster.

No. 271

*FLASK WITH SYMBOLS. SIDONIAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 3 inches*

Symbolic Sidonian flasks of good preservation are among the rarest objects in collections. This flask is perfect in form and technique, without handles. The opaque glass is of a fine celestial blue of unusual purity. The sacred vessels produced by moulding stand under arches as they did in the temples. A most beautiful and rare specimen.



No. 272



No. 273

No. 272

*FLASK WITH SYMBOLS. SIDONIAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 3 inches*

There are no handles, but the form is remarkably elegant. Made of ivory-colored glass paste of an indescribable pale cobalt-gray color. Six sacred vessels produced in the moulding are separated by columns supporting arches. The base is ornamented with grape clusters. The color is almost unique among glass objects.

No. 273

*FLASK WITH SYMBOLS. SIDONIAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 3¾ inches*

This type in the opinion of many is considered the most elegant of antique Sidonian glassware. It is made of intense blue glass, blown in a mould. The six sides are divided by columns, between each two stands a sacred vessel. There are no handles. A remarkable color with metallic luster.



No. 274

*PERFUME FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN*

*(Second Century A.D.)*

*Height, 4¼ inches*

Ivory colored, thin, white glass, ornamented with a double crossing wave band in relief, ending on the shoulders in dragged line. The cylindrical body is tapering upwards and ending in a narrow, short neck with wide lip-flange. Interior opening narrow. In elegance, this flask is not surpassed by any known specimen of this type. Its exquisite ivory luster is very fine. In the Greek style of Hadrian.

No. 275

*BOWL FLASK SPRINKLER. ROMAN*

*(First to Second Century)*

*Height, 4¼ inches*

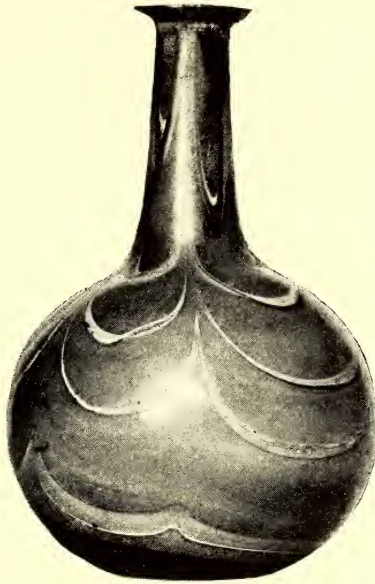
Thick, white glass, with interior diaphragm, pierced by a pinhole. Blown in a mould with squares arranged spirally. A wonderful iridescence in deep violet and emerald green.

No. 276

*PATELLA CUP. ROMAN (End of First Century A.D.)*

*Width, 4 inches*

This patella cup is made of millefiori glass, containing white stars on a deep gray matrix. Time has greatly changed the coloring and added much to the interest and beauty of the specimen.



No. 277

*BALL-FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN (Ptolemaic Period)*

*Height, 5 inches*

Made of superb blue glass by the stratified technique. The specimen is with one or two exceptions, unsurpassed both as regards color and technique. The glass consists of alternating sheets of blue and white glass and made in a technique lost already in the time of Augustus. Modern artists have never succeeded in discovering the secret of the process.

*Eisen: Stratified Glass, Art and Archaeology, XX, 2, 1917.*

No. 278

*PATELLA CUP. ROMAN (End of First Century A.D.)*

*Width, 3¼ inches*

This remarkable little patella cup is made of exquisite millefiori glass with chrome-yellow, Venetian-red and sap-green units, consisting of bands, spots and dashes. The last type of mosaic glass invented by the Alexandrian artisans in Rome. Rare and unique in coloring.



No. 279

*FLASK FOR OIL. SIDONIAN*

*(End of First Century A.D.)*

*Height,  $4\frac{7}{8}$  inches*

This specimen is an extraordinary sample of a Jewish oil-flask of the moulded and blown type with a very wide handle, of pale olive colored glass. The ornamentation consists of a horizontal band of garlands of olive or laurel leaves supported by columns reminding us of the ornamentation in the temple of Herod according to Josephus. Archaeologically as well as artistically important.



No. 280

*COMPRESSED SPHERICAL FLASK. ALEXANDRIAN*  
(Third Century to Second Century B.C.)

*Height, 4½ inches*

Made of stratified glass, with loop formation on the shoulder and girdle region. Five horizontal loops joined to a lower stratified dragged spiral. The different layers of white and blue glass seem to vanish into the interior of the matrix, though the latter is but a couple of millimeters in thickness. This flask was considered by Dr. Eisen as the finest specimen of the highest type of antique glass in existence and was illustrated by him in *Art and Archaeology*, VI, 2, 1917. The blue color of the glass is beyond description and has never been equalled. The technique was handled with incredible skill, the layers actually fitting into and succeeding each other like ocean waves. We are told that no museum or private collection in this country or abroad possesses as charming and perfect specimen as this one. It is impossible to decide whether the form, the technique or the heavenly blue color is the most admirable. It should be studied with a magnifying glass but is equally attractive when seen at a distance.





No. 281

*CUP OF MILLEFIORI GLASS. ALEXANDRIAN*

*(Augustan Era)*

*Height, 3½ inches; diameter, 4½ inches*

This perfect and beautiful specimen of millefiori mosaic glass can be counted among the finest objects of this material known. Its color has nothing of that flashy gaudiness so often seen in this class of glass objects, but impresses us through its harmonious subdued tone. The matrix is of purple brownish glass, filled with comet-shaped rods and dashes of pure white, which in the more undisturbed places is seen to be arranged in star-shaped clusters. The bowl was made by pressing a sheet of millefiori glass into a mould, following it by polishing and grinding in order to diminish the original thickness. This cup, in such perfect preservation that its surface has not even become oxidized, gives us a perfect idea of the appearance of antique glass when newly made. I do not think that there exists another mosaic cup equally



well preserved. The art of making this type of glass died out before the reign of Nero, which explains the enormous prices he is said to have paid for two such cups. Of all the rulers of the world, he is the first one to have held an art exhibit, exposing to public view in the theater of Pompey a large collection of glass, among others several entire murrhina cups and many fragments of others which for greater protection had been placed under glass, as Pliny says: "like the body of Alexander the Great."

No. 282

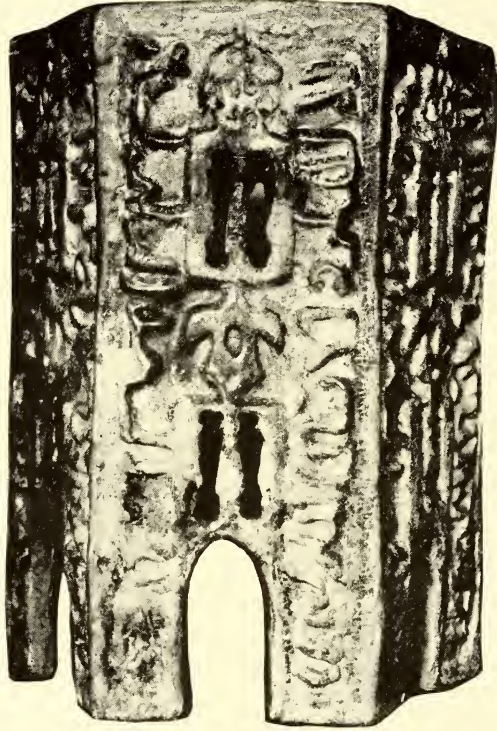
*ENAMELED BEAKER. ARABIC (Tenth Century)*

*Height, 5½ inches; upper diameter of opening, 4¾ inches; diameter of base, 1½ inches*

This remarkable beaker of white glass with ornamentations in gold and enamel is known to be one of the masterpieces of the Arabic art of the tenth century A.D. Only very few specimens of this enameled ware have come down to our time entire, but even the minutest fragments of this work are preserved in our museums as works of art, unsurpassed even by the best works of the Renaissance. The wonderful display of the color effect is probably unequalled by any other object in existence, and whether we see it from afar or scrutinize it at close range, the impression is the same—a flash of brilliant and harmonious colors enhanced by an indescribable metallic iridescence produced by time. The decoration in enamel and gold represents a chase of greyhounds in blue below the rim, and a harem scene of three court ladies amusing themselves with music. The three personages are separated by acacia trees, a plate with fruits and a tall bottle. Below the ladies is a border of alternating large and small rosettes in gold, blocked out with enamels. The artistic design is supported by an intense display of iridescence. Superior to the famous Eden Hall cup, fantastically attributed to the fairies.

*(Illustrated—see Frontispiece)*

ROMAN, RAKKA, RHAGES, SULTANABAD, HIS-  
PANO-MORESQUE AND OTHER  
ANTIQUE POTTERY



No. 283

*TABOURET. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Height, 14 inches*

A six-sided tabouret of green glazed pottery ornamented with six arched gates, and over each arch two Moorish windows, one above the other, in *à jour* technique. The twelve upright inscriptions in relief are composed of Arabic letters. The top is decorated with a large six-sided star thickly crowded with minor rosettes also in relief.

No. 284

*A THREE-CORNERED TABOURET. MESOPOTAMIAN  
RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 12 inches*

A picturesque tabouret in a green glaze, supported by three feet at the corners. The sides are decorated with Arabic letters in relief surrounded by minor flowers and leaves. The top possesses three circular openings and minor reliefs. A strong iridescence.

No. 285

*FOUR-HANDLED BOWL. PERSIAN SULTANABAD*  
(Thirteenth Century)

*Width, 8½ inches*

One of the most perfect forms known, imitating in some respects the older Roman Carchesium with its concave sides. The specimen has four minute handles arranged in pairs. The main deep turquoise blue glaze, in perfect preservation, covers deep black line decorations which around the wide neck form a broad band representing melons, with their tendrils, circular points serving as a filling between horizontal bands. The girdle is decorated with upright, slightly sigmoid bars between horizontal rings. Rare, decorative and superbly colored.

No. 286

*BOWL. PERSIAN SULTANABAD* (Thirteenth Century)

*Height, 3¾ inches; width, 7¾ inches*

The deep funnel-shaped bowl ends in a flat, narrow rim with a sharp outer edge. The superb bluish green glaze reaches to the narrow foot-ring and is without oxidation. The decoration consists of a border of double superposed rings separated by bars around the outer rim, and below this is a circlet of ten dolphins and fishes, in a naturalistic style and in fine preservation. The interior is separated by spokes into eight triangular fields filled with graded shields blocked by pointed zigzags, all in deep pure black. A superb specimen in perfect condition.



No. 287

*JUG. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Height, 11¼ inches; diameter, 7¾ inches*

Pear-shaped bowl with narrow spreading neck ending in a leaf-shaped opening slightly wider than the neck, with a tiny open spout and one rounded twisted handle. The black ornamentation is covered with superb turquoise blue glass, here and there oxidized into cloudy spots of metallic silver and gold. The ornamentation consists of spaced foliations with a row of strongly conventionalized flowers.





No. 288

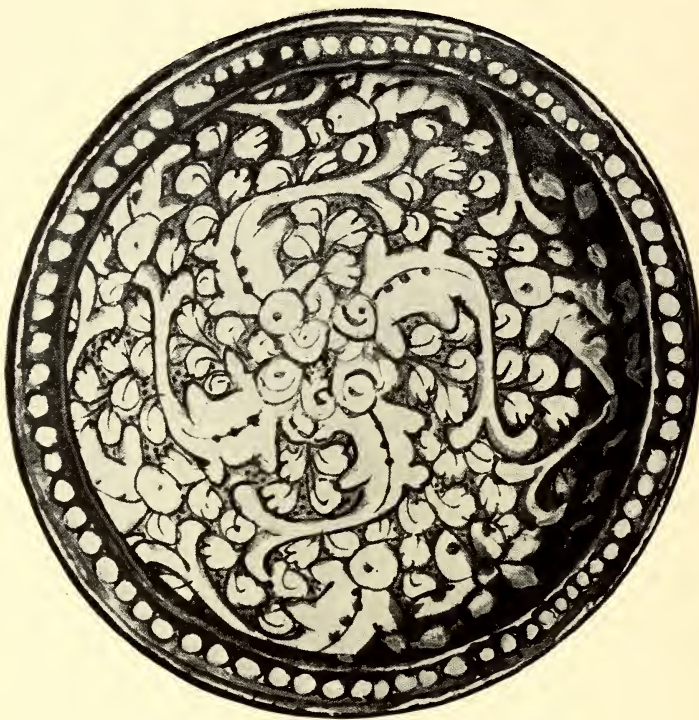
*SHERBET EWER. PERSIAN RHAGES*

*(Twelfth to Thirteenth Century)*

*Height, 12 inches*

One of the rarest types, and a most important form, made of very thin-walled pottery covered with two kinds of glaze, one deep turquoise green and one deep intense blue, in alternating fields and bands. A flat, wide funnel-shaped rim is supported by a slender neck, resting on a dome-shaped shoulder, with a minute curved spout and a slender upright handle. The body is curved inwards with a slightly wider base. Rim, neck and shoulder decorated with fleurs-de-lis and pomegranates in blue with green reserve. Around the girdle is a black inscription, and around the body are upright panels, raised and curved, some with groups of three balls, others with Arabic inscriptions.



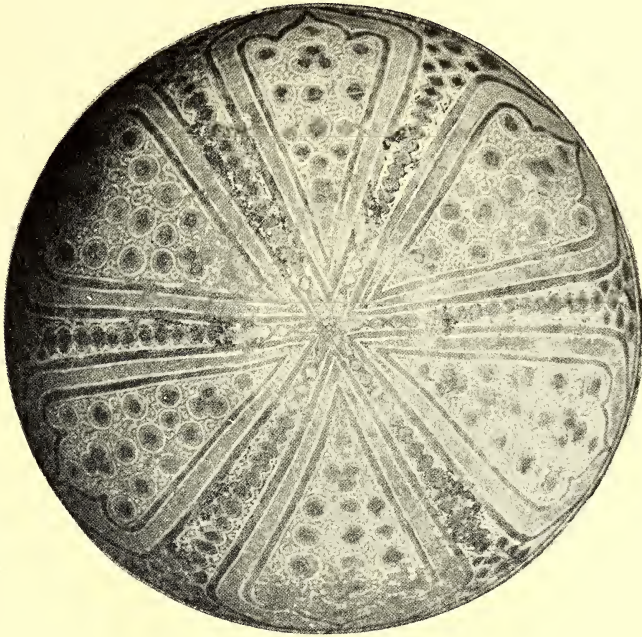


No. 289

*BOWL. PERSIAN SULTANABAD (Thirteenth Century)*

*Height,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches; width,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches*

Worked in lusterless technique, with a fine pale gray glaze and shadings of a beautiful deep olive-gray. In the interior are four salamanders in white enamel, forming a swastika cross surrounded by five other salamanders and narrow leaves, margined brown and gray green. The top of the rim has white globes between deep gray bands, below which on the outside is a running row of upright commas. On the exterior are arches of white enamel.



No. 290

*BOWL. PERSIAN SULTANABAD (Thirteenth Century)*

*Height, 4 inches; width, 8½ inches*

A deep, extremely thin bowl, worked in lusterless technique. Wax-like glaze with enameled white, brown and gold on a background of superb, deep turquoise green. The interior is divided into six heart-shaped fields by a six-armed cross or star covered with squares in gold, brown and white. The fields with shields contain circles in which are golden squares, blocked with a lace-work in white enamel. The exterior has narrow arches in white on a ground of superb green glaze, ending by the foot-ring in thickened layers and heavy drops. A magnificent specimen of the paper-shell faience.



No. 291

*TEA-POT WITH COVER. PERSIAN SULTANABAD*  
(Thirteenth Century)

*Height, 6 inches; width, 7 inches*

A large almost spherical bowl of remarkably chaste form and proportions made in unlustered technique, and furnished with a convex, dome-like cover. The foot is low and narrow and the opening is wide on a low neck. The neck is furnished with a short, bent spout, and the shoulder possesses three handles formed of conventionalized lions, of the style of those which decorate the famous lion-fountain in the Alhambra of the same age. The glaze, both inside and outside, is turquoise-green, decorated with four circular sun-disks on the shoulder, and many minor star groups, all composed of minute and regular, painted gold-squares, circles and triangles, lined brown and white, flanked by ornamental lines. The bodies of the lions and the spout are in brown with white scrolls, around minute gold-squares. An unusual and superb specimen of almost absolute preservation, and of greatest beauty and rarity.



No. 292

*VASE. PERSIAN RHAGES* (Twelfth Century)

*Height, 9 inches*

The wide pear-shaped bowl supports a very wide cylindrical neck furnished with a narrow upright spout, and a narrow upright looped handle. The soft but highly ornamental decoration consists of white figures and trefoils connected to form five-pointed stars, outlined and blocked by pale olive-brown which on the neck has a ruby reflex tint. The interior is covered with a pale blue glaze and around the rim is a band of paneled lettering.

No. 293

*BOWL-CUP. PERSIAN RHAGES* (Thirteenth Century)

*Height, 2¼ inches; width, 4¼ inches*

Reffet metallique. This most elegant and perfectly preserved cup, is covered with a cream-colored glaze over which is a design in golden brown. The interior ornamentation consists of a female figure seated on a horse in a field of dots and circlets, edged by hillocks, one crowned with a castle. Outside of the central shields is a white band and a broad border divided in rectangular fields, covered with deep brown, and a white design representing large and small swans. The exterior decoration consists of interlaced scrolls and connected sigmas in brown on white ground.



No. 294

*VASE. ROMAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 19¾ inches*

A pottery vase with two handles in pure classic style. Covered with a fine blue-green glaze. The handles are upright with upper concave grip, sealed with four minute circular shields. The decoration consists of narrow flutings in colonnade style, with a pendent palm-leaf under each handle. No oxidation and perfect preservation.





No. 295

*VASE WITH TWO HANDLES. ROMAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 11½ inches*

A splendid pottery vase in pure classic style, enameled deep blue-green and covered with a thin transparent silver-like oxidation of great beauty. The decoration consists of narrow flutings on the bowl, concave rings around the neck, and a fluted palm-leaf below each handle. The handles too are fluted, and a fluting around the rim to hold a cover.



No. 296

*FLASK. PERSIAN RHAGES*

*(Twelfth to Thirteenth Century)*

*Height, 6 inches*

A spherical flask with a narrow, funnel-shaped neck. Cream-colored white glaze with rosy tint, covered with a luster decoration in pale brown. The girdle is surrounded by an inscription on a broad white band. The shoulder and the base are decorated with highly conventionalized swans in white blocked by a background of metallic brown in which are thin scrolls in white. The interior of the flask is pale blue.



No. 297

*EWER WITH HANDLE. PERSIAN RHAGES*

*(Twelfth Century)*

*Height, 5¾ inches*

Reffet-metallique technique. The inverted cone-shaped body, possesses a wide flat shoulder, and a narrow elongated neck, drawn out into a very long spout in a true Oriental fashion. The base is a fine ivory-white glaze overlaid with metallic brown in florid style. The neck is decorated with shields and triangular fields with many dots and flourishes. The shoulder has a spirited design of three greyhounds in white on brown background. Five comical human busts, separated by trees, among many spirals, volutes and comma figures decorate the bowl. A magnificent metallic, coppery sheen covers all the brown decoration.



No. 298

*BOWL. PERSIAN RHAGES*

*(Twelfth Century)*

*Height,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches; width,  $6\frac{7}{8}$  inches*

Reffet metallique. A funnel-shaped bowl with an almost flat, narrow bottom, covered with a faint violet pure white glaze, decorated with coppery brown ornaments. Around the inner lip is a running Cufic inscription; below this, is a band consisting of circular shields separated by curved lines and decorated with conventionalized lions. The bottom has a cross, the four arms of which are made up of small connected eyes and four pointed oval fans with a checker-board pattern. The exterior has dotted ovals, crescents and inscriptions.





No. 299

*BOWL. PERSIAN RHAGES*

*(Twelfth to Thirteenth Century)*

*Width, 8¾ inches*

A magnificent specimen of lusterless faience, with ivory white glaze and decorations in pale blue, yellowish brown and deep black enamel. The central decoration represents a gentleman and a lady on horseback under a tree in which are seated two birds. The horses are well drawn in naturalistic style. The group is surrounded by a circular band with arches of leaves in two rows. Around the rim and on the exterior are bands; one with swans, one with an old Persian inscription, and one with spirals in black, separated by double uprights in pale blue.





No. 300

*FUNNEL-SHAPED BOWL. PERSIAN RHAGES*  
(Twelfth to Thirteenth Century)

Width, 8 inches

This very deep bowl is covered with a yellowish white and rose tinted glaze, and decorated with pale yellowish brown. The center is occupied by a personage mounted on a horse inside of a circular pointed sun-disk. The sides are decorated with circular shields, filled with minute leaflets on sweeping branches. Around the rim is an inscription in Cufic. The exterior is divided in fields, filled with interlacing sigmas.



No. 301

*FUNNEL-SHAPED BOWL. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*  
(Ninth Century)

*Height, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; width, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches*

Funnel-shaped vessel with narrow flat bottom, resting on a high foot rim. The glaze is tawny-white with ornamentation in brown reflet metallique. The interior is divided into eight fields by blue bars, lined brown, alternating with Cufic inscriptions and minute heraldic crosses in diagonal rows. Interior or bottom with Cufic letters in white. A brown rim. In perfect preservation.



No. 302

*ALBARELLO JAR. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*

*(Ninth Century)*

*Height, 9¾ inches*

Contracted cylindrical shape with narrow shoulder, low neck and narrow rim. Glazed Naples-yellow matrix with ornaments in brown reffet metallique, in perpendicular fields, separated by celestial-blue bars, lined brown. Lunate and plant ornaments in the fields and an inscription around the neck.





No. 303

*ALBARELLO. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Height, 9¼ inches*

A superbly colored and perfect specimen, covered with the very deepest and most attractive turquoise green glaze that has come under our notice. The decorations are adapted to the nine sides of the vase, and consist of black columns separating the fields. The latter are alternately decorated with comma-spirals and four-petaled stars, all in deep intense black. The body is handsomely concaved and ends upwards in a narrow shoulder.



No. 304

*BOTTLE. PERSIAN*

*(Twelfth Century)*

*Height, 10¾ inches*

This beautiful bottle is one of the most remarkable specimens now known. Its bowl has the form of a creased melon, the neck is narrow and short. The general glaze is of toned-white, covered with closely woven decorations in reddish brown. The creases are deep uniform brown, and the ridges decorated with three alternating patterns, the most conspicuous one containing circular eyes with brown pupil and white iris. The rest of the decorations consist of white or brown scrolls respectively in white and brown reserve. The neck is ornamented with rings and spirals.





No. 305

*BOWL VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*

*(Ninth Century)*

*Height, 5¾ inches*

This vase is furnished with a wide, spreading neck and mouth, supported by two slender handles of conventionalized lions. A small bent tubular spout and short legs. Magnificent deep celestial blue, alternating with clouds of yellowish gray. Unequalled in form and color.



No. 306

*EWER. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Height, 6½ inches*

Reflet metallique technique. A low foot-rim, an almost spherical bowl, with very wide neck, and a small, flat, sigmoid handle. The whole is covered with a greenish white glaze. The decoration consists of four bright blue shields on the girdle, their concave hexagonal sides paralleled by over-glazed lines in brown, all set in white and blocked by minute scrolls. Around the neck between two wide brown bands is a Cufic inscription in white.



No. 307

*EWER. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)*

*Height, 6¾ inches*

Reflet metallique. Low foot-ring, an almost spherical base, with a wide slightly funnel-shaped neck and wide opening supported by a sigmoid loop handle. The basic glaze is of a pale rosy-white, except on the base where the greenish tint is seen in the overflow. The most conspicuous decoration consists of four large circular shields on the girdle, lined by spotted rings and filled by minute scrolls in a magnificent reddish-brown over-glaze. Between the shields are Cufic inscriptions in brown with white, blocked out by minute scrolls. Three marbled brown rings mark the rim, the shoulder and the base.

No. 308

*EWER. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA* (Ninth Century)

*Height, 7½ inches*

Reflet metallique. The narrow but high funnel-shaped foot supports a compressed spherical bowl, a wide cylindrical neck and a sigmoid flat narrow handle. The glaze is of a delicate toned-white overlaid with metallic brown. The shoulder is made conspicuous by four large blue peacock eyes, and the paneled neck and shoulder are decorated with two concentric rows of rectilinear uprights of the general effect of Cufic letters, interlaced with spirals and minor conventionalized figures blocked out by minute helicoid spirals in brown over-glaze. A pale blue and brown band girdles the base, and another encircles the rim. The harmony of coloration, the perfection of the technique and the splendid preservation form a rare combination. One of the finest specimens of Rakka in existence.

(*Illustrated*)





No. 308—EWER. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA





No. 309

*BOWL. SYRO-ARABIC (Tenth and Eleventh Centuries)*

*Height, 9¾ inches*

An extraordinarily rare faience vessel, only a very few of the kind being known. The bowl is covered with a creamy colored white glaze, decorated with a large, white Arabic horse, in naturalistic and spirited drawing. In the background are two lotus buds, and innumerable white squares and bars imitating the mosaic pattern of the seventh century glasswares. The exterior decorated with narrow panels of triple lines. The buds, the covering of the horse, and some other objects are in pale blue.



No. 310

*POTTERY-TRAY. HISPANO-MORESQUE*

*(Sixteenth Century)*

*Size, 20 inches by 14 inches and 2 inches high*

A unique specimen of Hispano-Moresque ware of the most important period, of a form strongly recalling that of Chinese fruit trays of the same period. The bottom is flat, but slightly convex for the sake of reflecting the luster. It is surrounded by a frame-guard with four large sides and four cut-offs at the corners, all beveled and moulded. The whole tray though glazed appears as if made of polished metal. The reflet metallique decoration consists of miniature sprays, flowers, leaves and plants, and four decorative Sun-birds or Birds of Paradise and two minor birds arranged in two groups, one at each of the narrow ends. The center is occupied by a large, many-rayed circular solar disk, with stars scattered between the ray-points. The frame has a continuous decoration of sprigs with spiral leaves. This whole, almost continuous decoration stands out like polished copper against a background of unsurpassable, deep, lapis-lazuli blue. The exterior is decorated in a similar manner.

No. 311

*TABOURET. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*

(*Ninth Century*)

*Height, 18 inches*

A tabouret of unusual size and fine decoration, covered with a deep green glaze. The six sides are separated by twisted columns, and decorated with windows *à jour*, with opening separated by columns. Two of the windows are circular and undoubtedly served as patterns for the later Gothic rosette windows. On the top is a circular opening *à jour*. The solid surface is decorated in patterns of spherical impressions. Considerable oxidation and iridescence.

(*Illustrated*)

No. 312

*VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA*

(*Ninth Century*)

*Height, 18 inches*

A most noble form of Rakka, with proportions that are as rare as they are beautiful and harmonious. The bowl is inverted pear-shaped, strongly tapering to the narrow base-ring. The shoulder is almost flat and very narrow, connected with an inverted funnel-shaped neck, ending in a narrow well defined rim. The whole is decorated with large Cufic letters from shoulder to base, and overlaid with a superb turquoise blue glaze, which in a few places has assumed a fiery iridescence of a metallic appearance. One of the most important specimens in the collection.





No. 311—TABOURET. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA

No. 313

VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)

*Height, 15 inches*

One of the finest Rakka vases of this type known. The pear-shaped bowl tapers strongly towards the narrow base, but is set-off by a flat shoulder from the cone-shaped neck. The opening is surrounded by a narrow flat rim. The decoration in relief consists of trefoils, vine leaves and branches enclosed in three fields, separated by double upright columns. Most of the turquoise-blue glaze has been converted into a pearly, lustered iridescence. The glaze stops short of the base and ends in a thickened rim and heavy bossed drops. In strong light the luster is seen to reflect a pale golden yellow and a silvery violet.

*(Illustrated)*





No. 313—VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA

No. 314

VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA (Ninth Century)

*Height, 16¾ inches*

A magnificent specimen of Rakka pottery in perfect and unusual preservation. The matrix glaze is of a toned white, over which a reflet metallique in blue and brown. Below the rim is a neck-band divided in panels by bars and decorated with spirals in brown metallic luster. The body is magnificently decorated with joined hexagonal medallions with bright borders, inside of which are brown and white bands with central designs of spheres, crosses and other stellate figures in fine lustered brown. An open white band in white and blue around the base.

*(Illustrated)*



No. 314—VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA

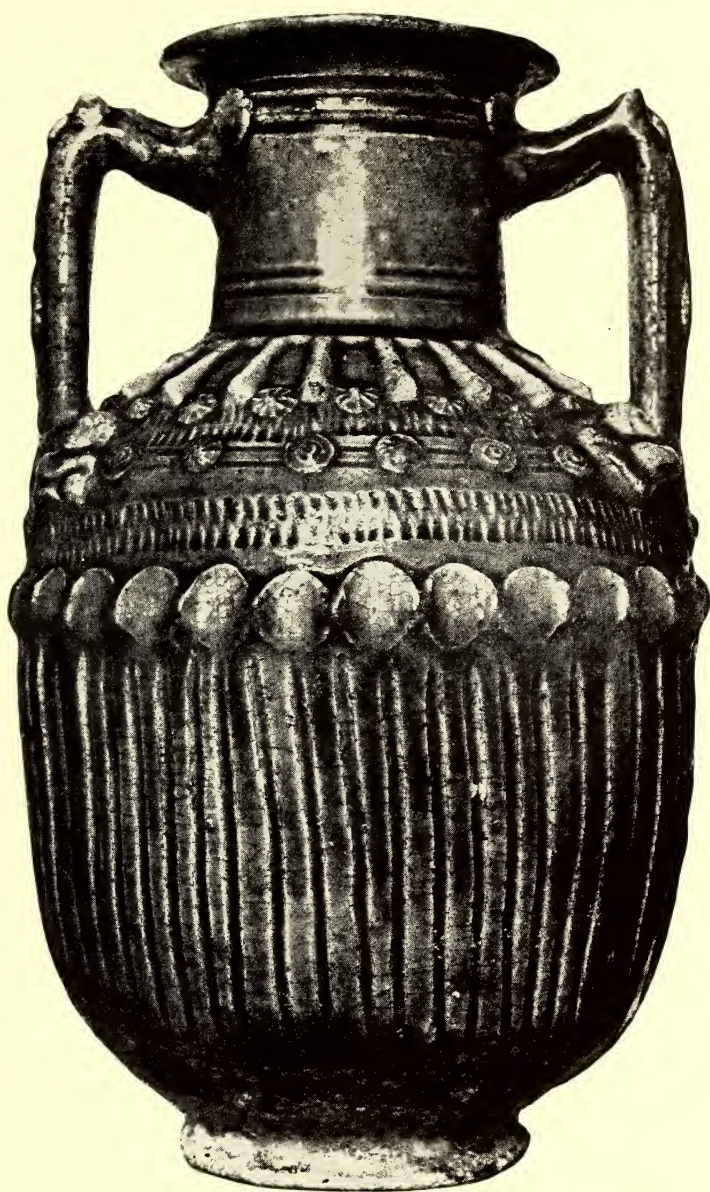


No. 315

*THE EROS VASE. ROMAN (First Century A.D.)*

*Height, 15½ inches*

The finest specimen of this beautiful ware in existence. A celestial blue glaze. An almost cylindrical body, slightly tapering towards the narrow base ring; broad sloping shoulder; cylindrical rather high neck ending in a small, flat rim. All the decorations are in relief. The handles are straight and bent at a sharp angle, decorated with shields, turrets and grooves. The surface of the neck and body is covered with narrow horizontal bands and a narrow colonnade of fluted arches, ending upwards in concave shields; under each handle is a pendent palm-leaf. The neck is most elaborately decorated with an upper necklace of cylindrical beads of old Egyptian type, at the points separated by rosettes, resting on a fluted band. At the very base of the shoulder is a circlet of other rosettes, and a combed band with alternating teeth, divided by four relief busts of Oriental Amorines, or Eros heads. The most important specimen of this type known.



No. 315—THE EROS VASE. ROMAN



SARACENIC BRONZES, KNOWN AS MOSIL WORK

No. 316

*TAX COLLECTOR'S RECEPTACLE. ARABIC*  
(*Fourteenth Century*)

*Height, 8½ inches*

This interesting vessel, with a movable handle, is made of yellowish brass, closely engraved and decorated with circular shields, alternated with figures and inscriptions. The figures represent the Calif and two attendants. The chain for the handle has a circular fob inlaid with turquoise shields. Perfect preservation.

No. 317

*CANDLESTICK OF BRASS. ARABIC*  
(*Fourteenth Century*)

*Height, 10 inches*

A superb object engraved and inlaid with ornaments and lettering of silver. The engraving on the neck is more minute than that on the body, and highly artistic. The effect produced by the bluish silver is very fine, and the whole is an object of artistic beauty.

GREEK AND ROMAN BRONZES, AMBER VASE  
AND ROMAN WOOD-CARVINGS



No. 318

*BRONZE STATUETTE: HERMES. PATINA SMOOTH,  
OLIVE-BROWN COLOR (Time of Augustus)*

*Height, 7 inches*

A beautiful nude Hermes in a standing position. The top of his head is winged. Over the right shoulder and arm is a small mantle, his left hand holding a small tortoise, not larger than his hand.

*The statuette resembles the one in Vienna, Sacken IX, 3, Reinach: Répertoire de la Statuaire, Vol. II, p. 154, fig. 3, but is much finer in execution, the pose, anatomy and technique being most excellent. A bronze of great merit.*



No. 319

*NUDE BACCHUS STATUETTE. PATINA, DARK GREEN*  
(Third Century B.C.)

*Height, 7 inches; stand, 4½ inches*

An unusually fine statuette, representing a youthful Bacchus modeled naturalistically with a masterful technique. The pose and the anatomy are specially fine, and comparable to the best specimens in any collection. The head is crowned with a wreath of vine-leaves and fruit. The left arm is held to the hip in a proud gesture. The right one is lifted holding an unknown object, perhaps a diminutive wine skin. The figure is full of life, and beautiful from whatever side it is seen.

*The nearest type is the Statuette in the Museum of St. Mark in Venice illustrated in Mus. St. Mark, tome 2, plate 28. Our specimen is even finer as a work of art. Reinach, Répertoire de la Statuaire, Vol. I, p. 380, fig. 3.*



No. 320

*VENUS. BRONZE STATUETTE. GREEK. PATINA  
SMOOTH, DARK GREEN (Hellenistic Period)*

*Height, 4 inches*

Venus in bronze, cast and carved in the Hellenistic style of the Ptolemaic period. The goddess stands on her right foot raising the left one in order to arrange her sandal. The right arm is perpendicular and the hand is just being lifted from the footwear. In order to properly balance the body, her left arm is raised horizontally with the fore arm drooping, the hand grasping an apple. The face is delicately Greek in style. The wavy hair is covered by a lunate diadem with gems. Viewed from any side this statue is well balanced.

*De Clercq, Ridder, III, pl. 14 (87, 88). Reinach, Répertoire, IV, p. 214, figs. 1 to 10, and p. 215, figs. 1 and 2.*



No. 321

*BRONZE STATUETTE: WINGED BACCHUS. HELLEN-  
ISTIC. PATINA DULL, BROWNISH*

*(Second Century B.C.)*

*Height, 7 inches*

The winged Bacchus is one of the rarest types of this deity, only very few specimens being known. This statuette resembles in many points the winged Bacchus in the Borbon Museum in Naples [Musée Borbon, No. 303]: Reinach, *Répertoire de la Statuaire*, Vol. I, p. 379, fig. 2). The dress in other replicas is generally absent. The cornucopia held in the left hand is also larger and more spreading with abundant grape clusters than that in the Naples specimen. The pose and technique are rustic and naturalistic and executed with fine technique.





No. 322

*BRONZE STATUETTE: THE TRAVELLER. TELE-  
SPHORE. HELLENISTIC. PATINA DULL, GREEN  
COLOR* (Third Century B.C.)

*Height, 5 inches*

The traveller is the symbol of the end of the year, the "Good Spirit" that brings change of fortune at the end of the old year and good luck for the new year. Represented at the moment of his arrival, having passed through the year and arrived at the tavern where he will rest and once more issue forth, brings good luck to all. The admirable face of this statuette seems alive, happy and ready to pronounce the lucky greeting: Happy New Year to all. The symbolism is already found in Homer. He symbolizes the religious rites of ending the Old Year and bringing in the New Year, also sleep and wakening, death and resurrection, but especially the bringing of "good luck" at the end of the year.

This little bronze is one of the most admirable samples of this remarkable Greek personage, who in the form of a philosopher, or sometimes as a child, always dressed in the travelling cloak, was kept in the family home and taken out and worshipped the last day of the year.

*E. Harrison: Themis. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1912, p. 185, 382, fig. 106, a, b, c. Homer, Od. XIV, 292. Warwick Wroth: Telesphores. J. H. S. 1882. p. 297.*



No. 323

*BRONZE EAGLE. HELLENISTIC. PATINA DULL,  
GREEN* (Second Century B.C.)

*Height, 5 inches*

A masterpiece of Hellenistic art. Although small in size, the object seems large in proportions. The lifted wings, the raised proud head and the superb commanding pose, make of this object a work of great art, hardly equalled in any collection, whether private or public. None of the statuettes figured by Reinach approaches it in life-like execution and perfect technique.



No. 324

*AMORINE VASE OF AMBER. GREEK*

*(Early Roman Empire)*

*Height, 3 inches; width, 2¾ inches*

This wonderful amber-carving is considered as the finest object of its kind known. It is far superior in form, size and artistic quality to the well-known amber urn in the National Museum at the Terme in Rome. The form of our vase is that of a Greek amphora with two minute handles, and a base-knob. Around the body of the vase is a row of artistically carved amorines in late Greek style supporting a garland below the neck of the vase. The impression produced by this beautiful object is indescribable and it is impossible to decide which of its principal characteristics is most to be preferred—the general form, or the artistic carving. The material is a deep brown amber of a variety that with certainty could not have come from the Baltic amber-beds, but rather from Sicily or Persia.

No. 325

*SIDE OF SARCOPHAGUS. SYRO-ROMAN*

*(First Century A.D.)*

*Size, 5 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 1 inch*

Made of wood, and in fine preservation. A Roman sarcophagus with sculptures in good preservation is an exceedingly rare object, and no specimen of this type is found in any of our museums. The carving represents a combat in the circus between gladiators and wild beasts such as lions and boars. The action is depicted with much spirit in deep relief. Below the arena are seen the vaulted passages and the arched supports of the arena. In each arch is a rosette instead of the usual water gate, used for filling the arena with water. Important for the history of wood-carving.

*Published and described in the "Good Furniture" magazine.*

*(Illustrated)*

No. 326

*SIDE OF SARCOPHAGUS. SYRO-ROMAN*

*(First Century)*

*Size, 5 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 1 inch*

This companion to No. 325 is carved with high relief, representing a mystic and mythological scene. Six winged griffins are drinking in pairs from vases of fine antique form with fluted bowls. These mystical animals serving as amulets to keep away evil influences from the deceased, are refreshing themselves from the springs of life. A somewhat similar scene is represented on a coat-of-mail of Caligula, carved on a statue in the Vatican Collection.

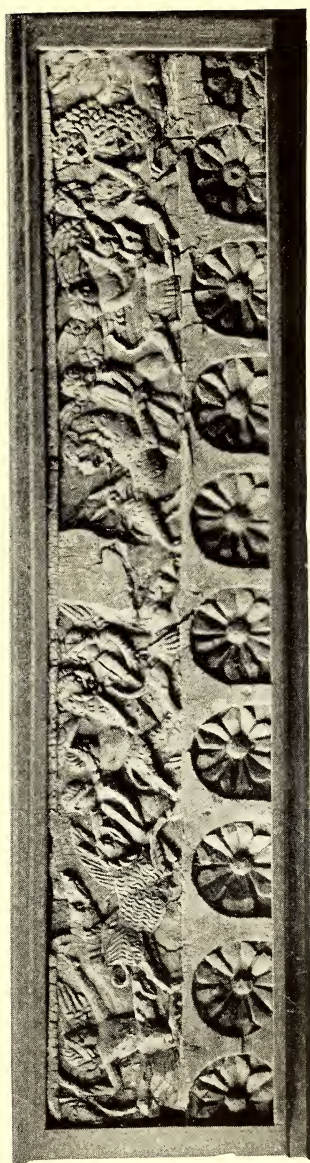
*Described in "Good Furniture."*

*(Illustrated)*





No. 325—SIDE OF SARCOPHAGUS. SYRO-ROMAN



No. 326—SIDE OF SARCOPHAGUS. SYRO-ROMAN



PERSIAN AND INDO-PERSIAN MINIATURES OF  
THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

No. 327

MINIATURE. PERSIAN (Seventeenth Century)

*Height, 14 inches; width, 11½ inches*

In a richly decorated framework of gold on white, are four minor painted panels in red, blue, gold and white. 1—A sage arguing before the Sultan. 2—The Sultan entertains the sage at the table. 3—The sage or necromancer is seated on a dais, before which are four dancing imps. 4—The Sultan discourses with a lady, both seated on a divan. Each painting is accompanied by four inscriptions.

No. 328

MINIATURE. PERSIAN (Seventeenth Century)

*Height, 15 inches; width, 11½ inches*

In a rectangular panel worked in gold on white, are four minor pictures painted in colors, each with four minor panels with inscriptions. One represents a discourse between two sages and two ladies; one a discourse among three men, with an attendant; one a harem scene with an old man resting. The fourth shows the Sultan seated on a throne, before him a prisoner, accuser, and two advocates.

No. 329

*MINIATURE. INDO-PERSIAN (Seventeenth Century)*

*Height, 19 inches; width, 12 inches*

Painted in colors, and represents two scenes in panels. The narrower one of the two, to the left, represents two court-ladies bedecked with pearl necklaces seated in a landscape. The larger scene contains four ladies in a bath, surprised by a cavalier. Their cart with two white oxen is seen nearby, and behind them is a large dense tree with white herons. Three white, red and deep blue borders with gold flowers.

No. 330

*MINIATURE. INDO-PERSIAN (Seventeenth Century)*

*Height, 19 inches; width, 12 inches*

Painted in colors, the yellow predominating. Two mythological personages, a man and a lady, possibly heroes, their heads being surrounded by a common halo, are seen galloping through the air and over clouds towards a cottage where upon a platform in the open lies a lady on a divan. She is attended by various servants, one of whom plays an instrument. The three frames, respectively blue, rose-colored and white, are closely decorated with flowers and leaves in gold. The whole is executed with marvellous technical skill, and with a pleasing and effective combination of colors.

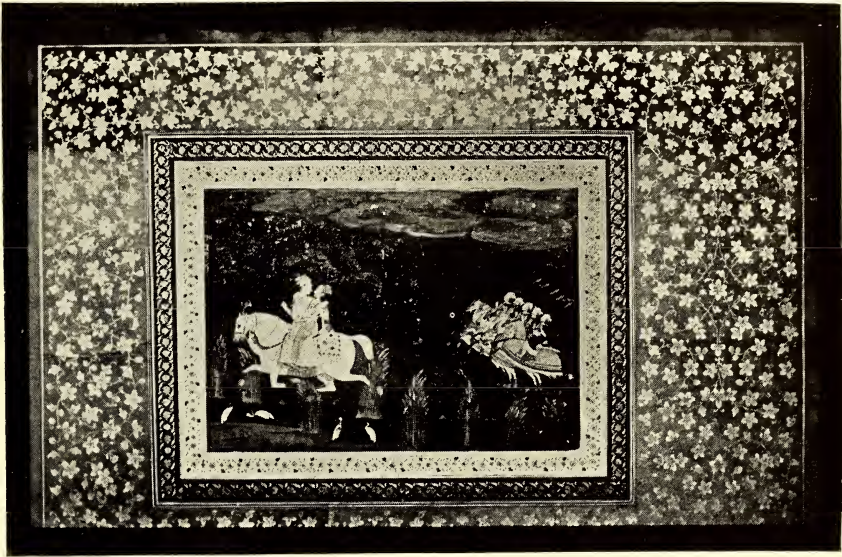


No. 331

*MINIATURE. INDO-PERSIAN (Seventeenth Century)*

*Height, 19 inches; width, 12 inches*

Painted in colors. On a background in a luminous, but soft, yellow, is seen a black elephant, upon which is seated a royal personage and his attendant. Before them is a runner carrying a standard with a red flag and a horsetail. The faces, evidently portraits, are made with marvellous skill. The narrow borders are blue and white, the wide border in deep *rose dorée* with gold flowers, scrolls and leaves. Signed: Kahkaran.



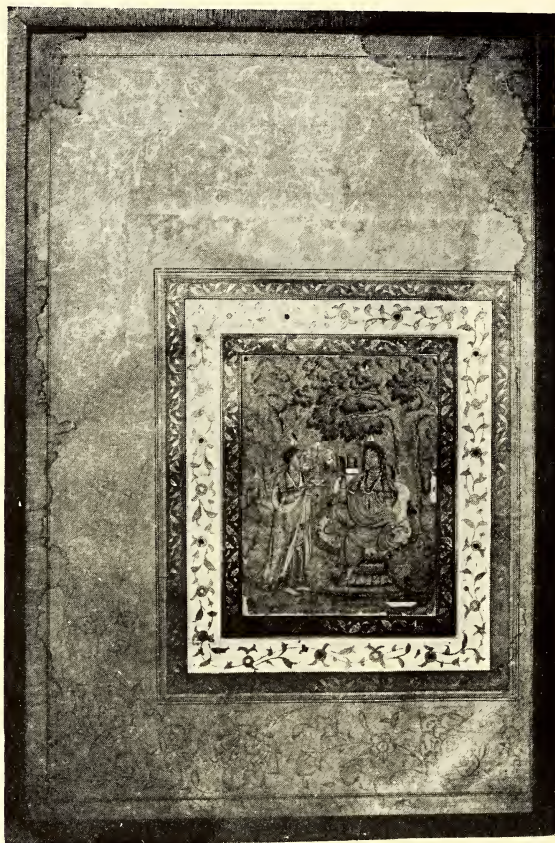
No. 332

*MINIATURE. INDO-PERSIAN (Seventeenth Century)*

*Height, 12 inches; width, 19 inches*

The scene is painted on a very deep brown background, and represents a man and a young woman on horseback apparently chased by five pursuers on galloping horses. The two inner borders are white and blue, the outer one, which is much wider, is a deep brilliant rose-color, covered with five-petaled flowers and trefoil leaves. The reverse contains a large inscription in black with white reserve. The inner borders are colored Saturnian red and deep blue, the outer wide border is white, with golden flowers and blue quatrefoils.





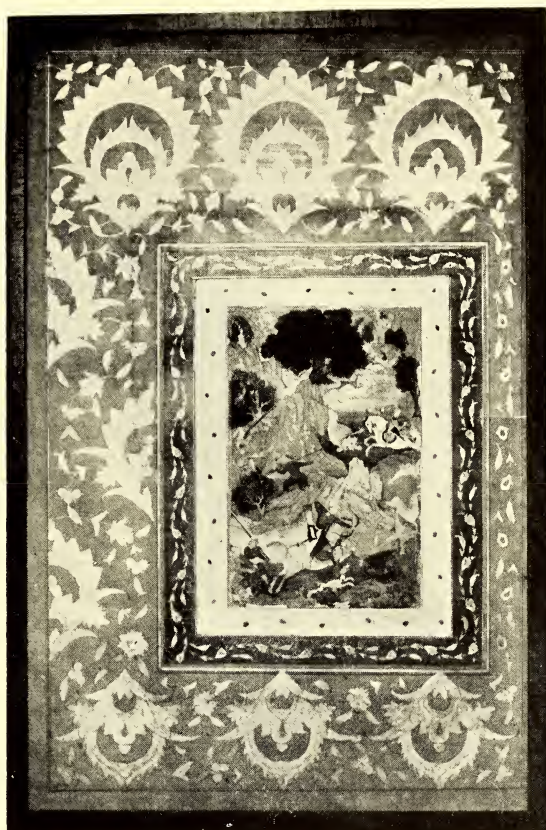
No. 333

*MINIATURE. INDO-PERSIAN (Seventeenth Century)*

*Height, 19 inches; width, 12 inches*

A painting with sketched-in background in colors. One lady is seated on a divan reading a book. Before her stands another lady holding a vase with flowers. The scene is laid in a garden with large trees. The inner border is blue, the two middle ones white and rose, the outer one is cerulean blue, all covered with golden flowers. The reverse contains three panels with many inscriptions in black on white or blue reserve, and golden background. Wide blue border.



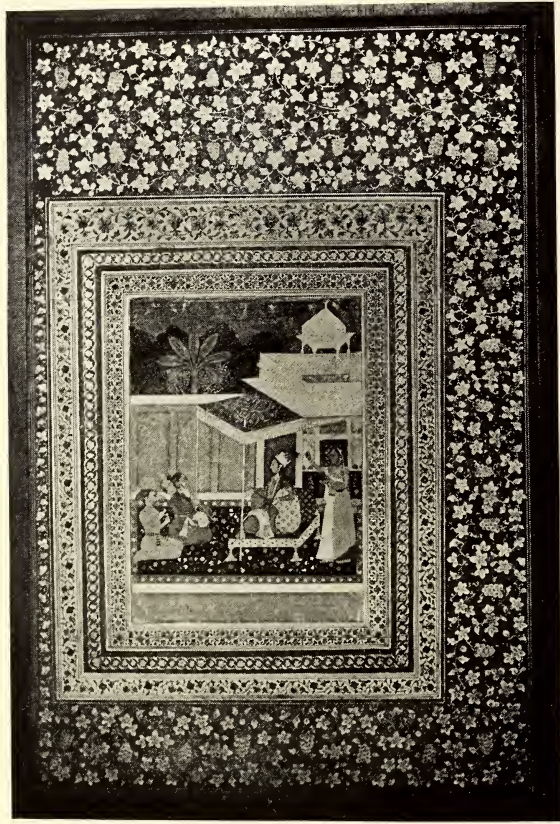


No. 334

*MINIATURE. INDO-PERSIAN (Seventeenth Century)*

*Height, 19 inches; width, 12 inches*

Painted in very soft colors, the scene represents a chase in a rocky landscape with dark oak trees. Two of the hunters are mounted, one killing a lion with a sword, one shooting a gazelle with an arrow. The servants carry fire arms. Gazelles, hare, deer, a man in a boat and a castle in the background. The inner borders are white and blue, the outer rose dorée with gold. The reverse with a bold inscription on gold in black letters and white reserve. Outer frame blue.

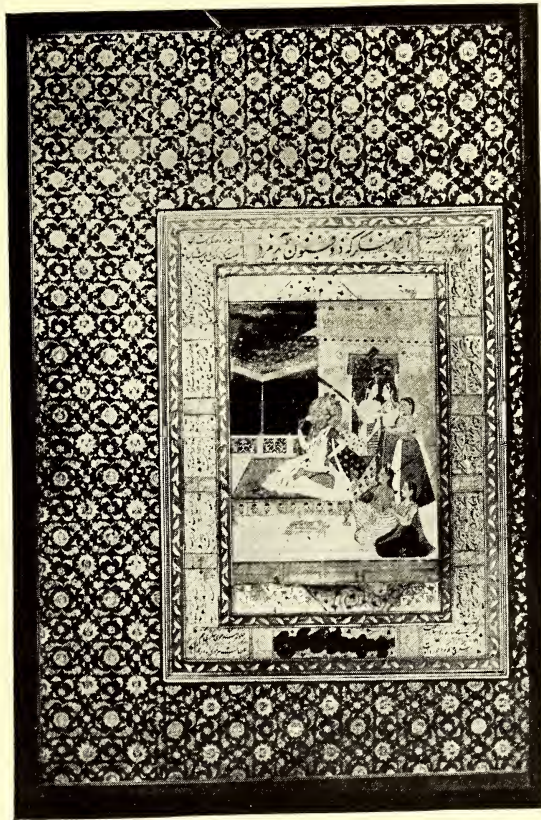


No. 335

*MINIATURE. INDO-PERSIAN (Seventeenth Century)*

*Height, 19 inches; width, 12 inches*

Painted in colors, and overlaid with flowers in gold. The scene represents a high dignitary seated on a flat throne, listening to the recital of a tale by an old man carrying two musical gongs. Beside him sits a monster, half human, half deer, probably a bewitched person. Behind stands a servant with a fly chaser. In the background is a large cupboard with glassware, above which, on the roof, stands a small marble pagoda. Behind the wall is a garden scene and a night sky.



No. 336

*MINIATURE. INDO-PERSIAN (Seventeenth Century)*

*Height, 20 inches; width, 13 inches*

The wide border contains rows of florets and spirals on a deep blue ground. The painting contains a wide border with fifteen double panels of black writing on white reserve in gold ground. The two narrow guards are pale brick-red. The central part represents a black monarch resting in his harem, surrounded by white and colored lady attendants. An upper and a lower panel in gold on white ground.





No. 337

*MINIATURE. INDO-PERSIAN (Seventeenth Century)*

*Height, 19 inches; width, 12 inches*

Painted in colors. Five borders. A garden scene, with flowering shrubs and two cypresses, before which stands a young man dressed in costly and beautiful robes, holding in his hand an up-lifted, flower bedecked staff. In the sky are flying robins. The borders in white, blue and rose are covered with flowers in gold. The execution is remarkable and admirable.



No. 338

*MINIATURE. INDO-PERSIAN (Seventeenth Century)*

*Height, 19 inches; width, 12 inches*

India-ink drawing shaded with colors. A scene with many personages in Heaven, representing a judgment of evil spirits and human beings. At the top in an alcove sits the Godhead and before him stand angels as accusers, those to be judged being led forward loaded with chains. Below the heavenly scene is a representation of Hell with the unjust attacked by a lion. Heavenly buildings in the background. Five magnificent borders.



FIFTEENTH TO SEVENTEENTH CENTURY PER-  
SIAN, CAUCASIAN AND TURKISH CARPETS  
AND RUGS

No. 339

*RUG. TURKISH KULAH* (Seventeenth Century)

*Size, 6 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 1 inch*

The general color effect is old-gold yellow, with many tiny decorations in white, outlined black. The wide outer border contains repeated white and yellow plants in square form, on a pale delicate blue ground. The outer guard contains black, yellow and pale blue figures resembling script on toned white ground; the inner guard contains similar figures on black ground. The inner central field contains a delicate decoration of geometrical insect-flowers on a gold yellow ground. A handsome delicately colored rug.

No. 340

*PRAYER-RUG. TURKISH LADIK* (Seventeenth Century)

*Size, 6 feet 4 inches by 4 feet*

The predominating color is a toned red containing minor blue and white figures. The central mihrab is pale blue, with a few decorations in red, representing a winged ornament between two quatrefoils. The border of the field containing the mihrab is white with red squares. The outer wide border contains red and blue rosettes on a red ground. Its inner guard contains star-shaped flowers in various colors. The outer guard a blue fret on red ground.

No. 341

*PRAYER-RUG. TURKISH KULAH*

*(Seventeenth Century)*

*Size, 5 feet 10 inches by 4 feet*

The mihrab with a red field and pointed arch is flanked by two narrow vertical panels with rows of yellow flowers in profile, and has a mosque-lamp medallion. The sky is of light blue, with a diapered pattern in blue and yellow. Above and below are panels patterned in yellow, white and light blue on dark blue grounds. Triple inner and outer guards, with bands of flowers between narrow stripes of red and blue. Border of flowers in red, yellow and turquoise blue on a dark ground.

No. 342

*PRAYER-RUG. TURKISH GHIORDEZ*

*(Seventeenth Century)*

*Size, 7 feet by 4 feet 10 inches*

The outer guard band consists of a broad stripe of four-petaled flowers in red, outlined in white, with clusters of leaves in blue, outlined in white, and stems of green and red on a dull-red ground. The border is of the Kulah type of seven stripes of alternate white and red with small fleurettes. The inner guard band consists of a broad stripe of highly conventionalized flowers and leaves in white, black, red and green on a red ground. The field is as a mihrab with a stepped and pointed arch, the opening of dark blue surrounded by a border of small detached flowers in red and white. The soffit is filled with a diapered pattern of five-petaled flowers in red, outlined in white on a brown ground. Above the arch is a paneled border of oval flowers and curved leaves in red, blue and white, on a black ground.

No. 343

*SILK RUG. INDIAN ROYAL FACTORY*

*(Seventeenth Century)*

*Size, 4 feet 10 inches by 4 feet 6 inches*

There are three borders, lined by four guard-bands, the dominating background being soft golden yellow with ornaments of green and red. The middle border-band contains a green meander with drooping flowers in blue and red colors. The field contains nine rows of isolated large and small sunflowers with yellow petals and blue centers connected by blue meshes. The ground color is deep ruby red.

No. 344

*CARPET. PERSIAN HERAT*

*(Seventeenth Century)*

*Size, 15 feet 5 inches by 7 feet 9 inches*

The general effect is that of reddish brown and white. The border, surrounded by two guards on each side, contains a meander in pale blue on reddish brown ground. The meander is foliate and the arches enclose alternating patterns of flowers in black and yellow. The field contains a connected pattern arranged in twenty-three rows on the narrow side. The rows alternate with naturalistic and conventionalized florets, in crosses or squares according to the way they are viewed. Their colors are brown, yellow and black on white ground.

No. 345

*CARPET. PERSIAN FERAGHAN (Seventeenth Century)*

*Size, 13 feet 5 inches by 6 feet 4 inches*

The very narrow border contains a black meander between brick-red flowers on a pale cerulean blue ground, lined by two black and one narrow red guard. The field contains three very large central shields longitudinally arranged, bounded by heavy black frames with serrated edges. The interior of the shields contains a repeated pattern of flowers, branches, leaves and square shields, in a geometrical star arrangement on a white background. The outer part of the field is bound by a row of six large hexagons with star-pointed margins, connected by straight bands with leaves and geometrical figures. Two similar uprights with slightly different details fill the rest of the inner white field on the dominating white ground.

No. 346

*CARPET. PERSIAN HERAT (Seventeenth Century)*

*Size, 20 feet 10 inches by 8 feet 8 inches*

The general effect is of soft brown, mottled violet, pale blue, yellow and white. There are three borders and six guards. The two outer borders contain red, white and brown trefoils; the central border one full row and two half-rows of diamond-shaped florets in blue, black and yellow on narrow red ground. The field contains a dozen parallel columns, each bordered by a narrow guard. Each column contains a running meander, with large florets in the arches. Every other column differs in color, some being yellowish, others reddish. The florets are in bluish-white, yellow and red. The general effect is soft, superb and pleasing.

No. 347

*CARPET. PERSIAN HERAT* (Seventeenth Century)

*Size, 14 feet 6 inches by 7 feet*

In this superb carpet the general color is that produced by minute, closely approached decorations mottled in white, pale blue, pale orange-yellow on black unobtrusive ground in the central field. In the border we meet with nearly the same ornaments in the same colors but on toned, bright-red ground. This border is lined on each side by three narrow guards, the inner one of which possesses black ground, the others respectively red and blue ground. The very large field is covered with a close decoration of rosettes and fish-like foliations, divided into broad bands by parallel stripes of closely approached or connected rosettes and leaves. This carpet is unusually pleasing in design and color, both being unobtrusive, quiet and harmonious. The work is executed with exquisite taste and with a delicate technique.

No. 348

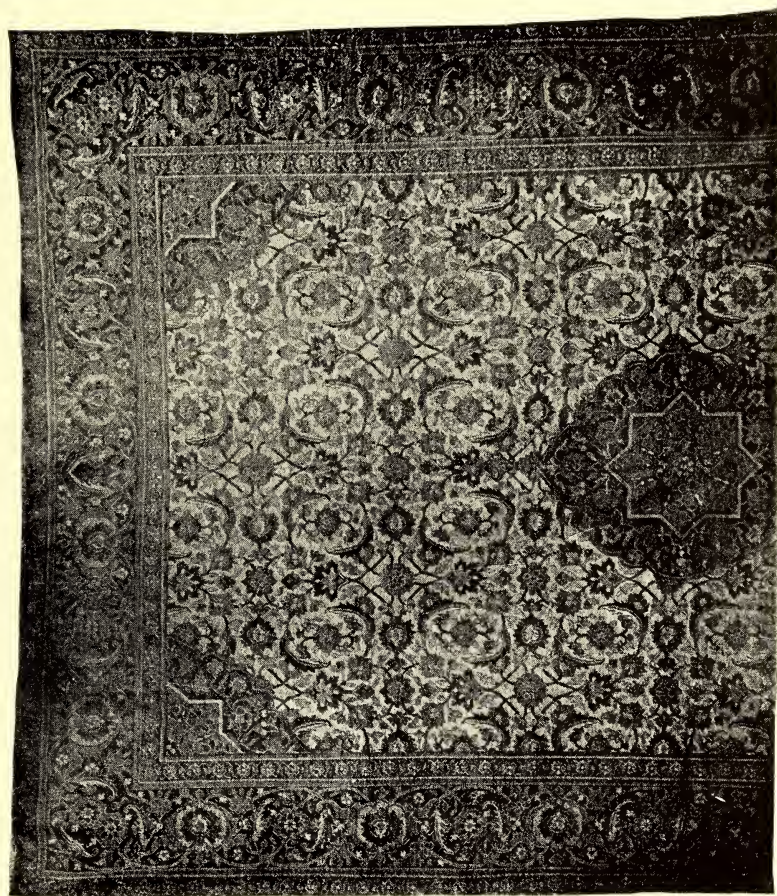
*CARPET. PERSIAN HERAT* (Seventeenth Century)

*Size, 17 feet 5 inches by 11 feet 4 inches*

The outer and inner guard contain a running design of open flowers in white and blue and blue on brown background. The border contains large and small alternating rosettes superposed on a triple meander, in the colors of white and blue with brown reserve, on a ground of soft, but deep blue. The field immediately inside the inner guard contains rows of shields with florets, separated by lozenge-shaped diagrams with florets and leaves at the points. All in soft blue, yellow and brown on a white ground. In the center is a shield with brown florets on deep blue ground, enclosing an eight-pointed star, made of two superposed squares with minute decorations on an orange ground.

(Illustrated)





No. 348—CARPET PERSIAN HERAT

No. 349

*FRAGMENT OF A CARPET. PERSIAN ISPAHAN*

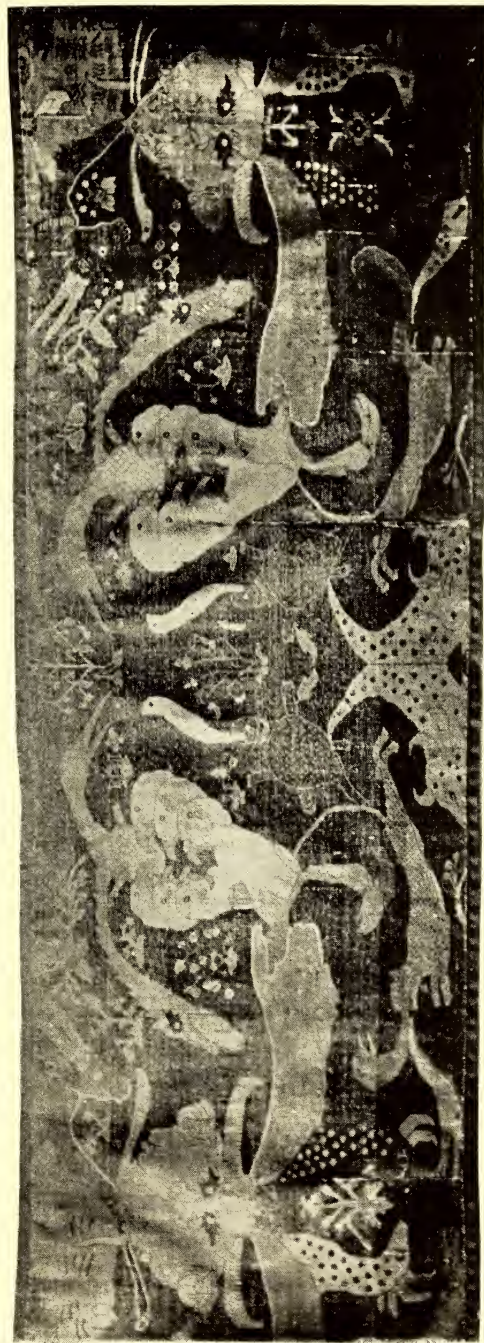
*(Fourteenth to Fifteenth Century)*

*Size, 10 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 9 inches*

This exceeding rare archaic fragment is one of the three specimens known to exist. M. Migeon in his "Manuel d'Art Musulman" says of another fragment of the same carpet: "For my part I consider this specimen (fig. 359, p. 429) as constituting the archaic type of woolen tapestry, of which *I only know two specimens*, one in the collection of M. Jeuniette, the other in the Museum of Decorative Arts." The present specimen, from Zenderud, contains a mythological display of fantastic animals of sea and land on a ruby-red ground. There are butterflies, moths, gazelles, sea-turtles, giraffes, and hippopotami, the large animals having been represented as small, the small ones as gigantic, as if from a dream-scene in another planet.

*This unique specimen has been figured in "Good Furniture," Jan., 1917, p. 15.*

*(Illustrated)*



No. 349—FRAGMENT OF A CARPET. PERSIAN ISPAHAN



No. 350

*CARPET. PERSIAN ISPAHAN (Fifteenth Century)*

*Size, 20 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 10 inches*

The general effect of this magnificent specimen of Ispahan looms is soft red and deep subdued blue with large pattern. The outer border is without guard, containing a net-work of large and small florets and leaves in blue, white and yellow on fine red ground. An inner narrower border contains a thin meander with florets in blue and red on subdued yellow ground. The field contains in the center a large dominating star with sixteen points, resulting from two superposed squares and two superposed rectangular fields. The edges of the star are made up of two pointed meanders, one white, the other blue with naturalistic florets, ending interiorly in drooping stalactites. The rest of the star is similar to the outer border. The field itself contains, on a superb blue ground, alternating rows of large and small flowers in white, blue, yellow and red, the ground being sprinkled with minor florets and leaves with stems, in yellow and white. The combination of the colors and the proportion of the figures are masterly handled.

*(Illustrated)*



No. 350—CARPET. PERSIAN ISPAHAN





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